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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

THE UHLANS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE CITY.

Seven Prussian Army Corps to be in Front of Paris To-day.

French and German Fleets in Sight of Each Other.

THIERS'S PEACE MISSION A FAILURE.

AN ENGLISH REPUBLIC HINTED AT.

Contemplated Retirement of the Pope.

The Italian Republic Proclaimed at Nice and Mentone.

Prussia will Entertain No Proposition for an Armistice.

A FIGHT WITH THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

Fugitives from MacMahon's Army Arriving at Paris.

PEACE TO BE MADE, COST WHAT IT MAY.

HEROIC DEFENSE OF STRASBURG.

Ulrich will Hold Out to the Last.

German View of Thiers's Mission.

French Blockading Fleet Withdrawn from the Elbe.

An Interview with Bismarck.

BRIDGES AROUND PARIS DESTROYED.

ENGLAND.

Minister Picard Interviewed—Significant Admissions—The Young Republic Unable to Cope with Prussia—Forced to Fight Germany Without a Cause of Quarrel.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 14.—Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that last night he had an interview with Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance, who said the Government of Defense, of which he is an humble member, deplores the horrible necessity of carrying on a war that the Empire had provoked, and from which the Republic would gladly escape. Neither France or the Government to-day had aught against Prussia, or Germany, and was forced to fight both without cause of quarrel even, and without hope of escape from one of the most cruel trials ever Providence visited on any people; that his government earnestly desired to withdraw from this frightful war, and turned its eyes on every side for some friendly mediator. It touched his heart to hear that the American Government had made a Christian effort to stay the wicked waste of life, but he regarded with wonder and horror the fact that Prussia turned a deaf ear to all representations regarding the irresponsibility of the Republic for the war. He knew not whether Prussia sought to war on the young Republic, so guiltless of offense against that Government, and added that words would be puerile to conceal the inability of a Government now scarcely a week old to contend with any chance of success with so vast a force as that engaged against France, The Empire left her without an army, arms or money. The capital was soon to be surrounded by hundreds of thousands of highly trained men and with only its citizens to protect it. "Would it," said he, "add to the glory of Prussia to fight against these citizen-soldiers, most of whom never had a musket in their hands till a week ago, and who were by their manhood compelled to stand on the defensive? If Prussia kept the field and bid France come forth and fight her, though utterly unprepared for such a struggle, yet that would have something manly about it. But to set her armies on a city crowded with women and children, and only protected by half-armed husbands and fathers—if that was considered fair human conduct by the King, then Paris had only to submit to her fate and perish, calling on heaven to witness they had not provoked their martyrdom. It was not an exaggerated notion of honor that drove the citizens of Paris to make an effort for defense against such tearful odds, but simply in order to retain a hold on the sympathy and respect of the world by falling manfully at the thresholds of their homes that they could not save from outrage and desolation.

The Prussians Visible from the Fortress of Nogent.

LONDON, September 14.—It is telegraphed from Calais that late on Monday afternoon two divisions of Prussian infantry were visible from the fortress of Nogent, which commands the Marne to the southeast of Paris. They were taking up their positions.

The Journal De St. Petersburg, at hand, contains nothing of the character of certain extracts professed to be made from it in telegrams sent to this country recently from Belgium; on the contrary it explicitly says that an understanding has been reached by two parties hitherto neutral with the object of uniting to put an end to the war, and causing it to be succeeded by a peace which will not leave the defeated party the pain of losing any portion of its territory. The two parties here spoken of are understood to be Russia and Austria.

Prince Gortchakoff is reported to have said, at a dinner, openly: "We are disposed to forgive 1814 in the present most satisfactory behavior to us of Vienna."

Seven Prussian Army Corps Before Paris—The French and German Fleets in Sight of Each Other.

LONDON, September 14.—If the plan of the Prussians is realized, they must have seven army corps before Paris this morning.

It would seem that the French and German fleets are now in sight of each other, near the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea.

Thiers's Mission Said to be a Failure.

LONDON, September 14.—It has transpired that the following are the terms of peace which M. Thiers is authorized to offer to the King, on behalf of the Republic: France is prepared to pay an indemnity reaching one hundred million pounds sterling; to surrender one-half of her fleet, and to dismantle the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg.

The Times, in its editorial this morning upon the interview at the French Embassy between Earl Granville and M. Thiers, the French Envoy, expresses the firm belief that the mission of M. Thiers has been a failure, productive of no results and that the war must go on.

Conference Between Earl Granville and M. Thiers—England to Observe Strict Neutrality.

LONDON, September 14.—Yesterday afternoon Earl Granville called on Thiers at the French embassy. Although Thiers came fully qualified by the French Government he could not be received in Downing street, as the English Government will not yet recognize the Republic.

Earl Granville, however, conferred with him as the representative of the *defacto* Government of France, semi-officially. The Earl exhibited all his well known courtesy and suavity. His Lordship said, "I hope you will allow me to express the deep regret with which, as an individual, I have seen so many misfortunes befall France, a country allied in so many ways with England. If my earnest wishes could be of any avail, peace would soon restore to her former prosperity."

Thiers replied: "France is quite able and determined to defend herself against all foes, but she earnestly desires peace, and it is for that reason that by me she now asks England, upon whose action all the powers of Europe are now waiting, to join them in securing for her such terms of peace as she can honorably accept. She will accept no terms that are not honorable."

Earl Granville replied; "I do not see how England can interfere, but I think I may say that while preserving strict neutrality England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, and set the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering threats to Prussia, nor can England even positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make to her."

Thiers firmly but courteously said, upon this, that he saw nothing to be looked for from England then in the matter, and the negotiations undertaken by the continental powers, with a hope of England's co-operation must probably be suffered to fall through. The interview shortly after ended.

The English Government Denounced for its Course Towards the French Republic.

Upon making public, late in the afternoon, the above interview, an impromptu meeting of the people was called, and a great crowd assembled in Trafalgar Square. There were many speakers, among them Odger and Justin McCarthy. The government was denounced in the bitterest and most unmeasured terms for its course towards the French Republic. The Cabinet was declared to be a Cabinet of treason to human rights and to the peace of Europe. The example of America was invoked amid the most tremendous cheers from the multitude.

Immense applause followed the sentiment that if the right of the people to establish a Republic in France was to be denied, it would soon become the duty of the people to establish a Republic in England.

A great Democratic meeting is called to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next, and it is in contemplation to form a grand Democratic procession in honor of the establishment of the French Republic.

Democratic meetings are announced with the same object in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and Edinburgh.

Mail to Paris Stopped.

LONDON, September 14.—The direct mail to Paris has been stopped. The telegraph wires have been cut by the Prussians at Creil.

Heavy siege guns are now going forward to the Prussians for use at Paris and Tours.

What the Pope Will Do.

The Pope contemplates retiring to the Tyrol. The proposition of Italy to the Pope is the same that was accepted in 1861, and later. According to another dispatch the Pope has decided to remain at the Vatican. He has recorded a protest with the Diplomatic Corps at Rome against the invasion of the Pontifical States by the Italian army.

The Fenians Again.

The Fenians are apparently quite active again. The police recently discovered and seized some Fenian documents at Cork. One was a plan for pillaging the Branch Bank of Ireland.

Thiers's Mission a Failure.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Times* contains an editorial upon the interview between Granville and Thiers. It expresses the firm belief that the mission of Thiers has proved a failure, productive of no result, and that the war must go on.

Searching for Historical Data.

LONDON, September 14.—German scholars are accompanying the army, in order to search the libraries of Cathedral houses for documents relative to medieval history.

German Unity.

The German Cabinets are considering means to achieve national governmental unity.

Popular Risings at Nice and Mentone.

LONDON, September 14.—The reports of popular risings at Nice and Mentone are confirmed. At both places the French authorities have been deposed, prisoners released and the Italian Republic proclaimed.

Peace to be Made, Cost What it May—Washburne the Hero of the Hour.

LONDON, September 14.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from that city yesterday, says: I am convinced we shall soon have peace. The Republicans, on intimate relations with the government, may say openly, that, cost what it may, peace will be made at once, as the only way of saving the Republic.

The Franco-American fraternization is culminating into extravagances. Mr. Washburne is the hero of the hour. Daily demonstrations in his honor take place. The name of avenue De l'Imperatrice is to be changed to avenue Des Etats Unis.

The Surrender of Strasburg Imminent.

LONDON, September 14.—The advices from Strasburg are that the heroic defense is drawing to a close and that surrender imminent, from a failure of ammunition and provisions.

Dispatch from the Commander at Strasburg—He Will Hold Out to the End

LONDON, September 14.—The following has been received at Paris.

"STRASBURG, September 9.—The officers are in a deplorable condition and growing worse. The bombardment from the Prussian advanced works is incessant and frightful. I will hold out to the end. [Signed] ULRICH,

"Commander of Strasburg."

The French Blockading Fleet Withdrawn from the Elbe.

LONDON, September 14.—The French blockading fleet has been withdrawn from the mouth of the Elbe.

A correspondent writes from Sedan that on the morning after the last battle, when the bugles sounded, six hundred riderless horses galloped to the rendezvous.

A Secretary of the Berlin Embassy on His Way to Prussian Headquarters to Ask Whether Negotiations are Possible.

LONDON, September 14.—A *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Paris Tuesday evening, says: One of the Secretaries of the Berlin Embassy has started for the Prussian headquarters to ask whether negotiations are possible. The Government agrees to the proposition that the Rhine fortresses be dismantled.

A Conversation with Bismarck.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Rheims, on the 6th, describes a conversation with Bismarck, who began by expressing a high regard for General Sheridan and gratitude to the United States for their sympathy with Germany. To a remark concerning the prospect of Germany unity, Bismarck replied that there was no stronger friend of unity than himself, but care was required in accomplishing the work. South Germany having fought by our side, her wishes must be considered. Her inclinations cannot now be compelled. We must obtain the consent of those States to point us, in a way that it seems impossible to agree on any form of union, even among those who favor union. In Baden things look better, no doubt, but there is an opening. The news of the French Republic had just been received, on which Bismarck said, "we shall not interfere with their domestic affairs." To a suggestion that there must be some settled Government to give Prussia a sure guarantee for the payment of the war expenses and indemnity, Bismarck replied only by repeating, "We don't want to interfere with the domestic affairs of France. Our people think we might have those German provinces France took from us many years ago. We must at least render France powerless to menace us by the same roads—Metz and Strasburg. We must have and we ask no more than is necessary to our own safety. We are a very patient people. They have been telling us that we would not fight. They would compel us. Well, we are like the father of a family who, after enduring many insults, at last consents to fight a duel, but only on one condition, that the struggle shall be decisive and be final."

A Boat Laden with Munitions for Strasburg Captured by Prussians—Conference of Protestant Clergymen of Alsace.

The *Tribune's* correspondent before Strasburg, on the 13th, says: A boat, conveying a large quantity of munitions of war to Strasburg, was captured by the Germans above Kehl. The firing from the fortifications is much weaker generally, and the outworks opposite the railway station are silenced altogether, and that of the besiegers has increased with vigor. The Parisian mortars have inflicted great damage. Last night a fire broke out in the citadel. Continuous rain has injured the besiging works and seriously retarded the progress. The arrangements for storming are still incomplete, and the belief gains ground with the German officers that capitulation cannot be long delayed. The Protestant clergyman of Alsace held a conference at Lambertnum on the 10th to devise means to convince the people in Strasburg of the futility of resistance.

Schlestestadt has been summoned to surrender, and Count Remach returned an absolute refusal.

Telegraphic and railway communication with Colmar has been severed, and two iron railway bridges nave been blown up.

The Bavarian Ministers are considering a scheme for the reconstruction of the North German Confederation and forming a German Parliament.

The Democratic socialists are agitating for peace with their French brethren and protesting against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. A printed address was issued by the police in Brunswick and its authors and publishers imprisoned.

Washburne Sharply Criticised by a German Newspaper—The Removal of General Steinmetz.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Berlin, on 11th, says: Washburne's letter to Favre is sharply criticised by the *National Zeitung*. It is said he had authority merely to recognize the new Republic, and all beyond that was an expression of personal feelings. It complains that failure to protect the Germans under his care, who are now persecuted by Gambetta more cruelly than before.

The King prohibits the storming of Strasburg till it is possible without too great a sacrifice of human life. The third parallel has been completed.

It is confirmed that Bazaine refuses all arms and it is expected he will attempt to cut his way out.

The removal of General Steinmetz was caused partly by his needless sacrifice of troops; partly by his fighting at Spicheren and Forbach against General Moltke's orders and made the battles of the 14th and 16th necessary.

Future Organization and Government of Germany.

The German Princes are preparing a manifesto regarding the future organization and government of Germany, to forestall popular action, and anticipate liberal agitation. Minister Von Delbrueck, after visiting all the Princes not with the army, especially the King of Saxony, has now gone to report to the King's headquarters.

Object of Thetrs's Mission to England.

LONDON, September 14.—I am assured, on authority I cannot doubt, that Thiers has come over absolutely to feel the pulse of the English government, and try to persuade them to join in a neutral league to prevent the dismemberment of France and preserve European equilibrium. It is needless to say that these ideas of fifty years ago can lead to nothing. The attitude of the English government remains precisely as before stated. She is willing to undertake mediation at the instance of both parties and not of one, and on some position basis of previously accepted guarantees, but Thiers has done to propose, absolutely none. His voluntary mission is a complete failure. It is doubtful whether he will think it worth while to go on to Austria or Russia, where, notwithstanding Favre's sanguine hopes, there exists no disposition to interfere separately and no prospect of a coalition.

The Occupation of Rome by the Italians Determined Upon—The Pope will offer no Resistance.

A *Trifune* special correspondent, writing from the headquarters of the Italian army at Verni, on the 10th, says Senor Martino passed through that place, returning from Rome, taking only an autograph letter from the King to the Pontiff, in which the King simply stated that, considering the important events that had occurred, he had thought it his duty to occupy the Papal territory, and promising the the Pontiff the free exercise of his spiritual office. According to Cadornzo's information, Senor Martini has been received by the Pope, who said, "When the King's troops enter, I will declare myself a prisoner." Cadornzo learned the Pope has ordered the troops not to resist, and that he ardently desires to avoid bloodshed. Col. Chantie, commander of the Papal forces, notwithstanding the Pope's order, threatens to oppose the Italians. His force is concentrated near Monte Fiascone, where defensive works are thrown up. The Papal army amounts to 17,000, well armed and equipped, having Remington muskets and several mitrailleuses. The Zouaves threaten to massacre the people if a rising occurs. Cadornzo told me that if any act of brutality is committed, they will kill the foreign troops to the last man; but the natives will be treated as brothers. Three divisions of the Italian army are encamped on the Via Castel Gondolfo. Popular impatience is daily increasing.

It is affirmed that Favre opposed the march to Rome, considering the September Convention still binding.

Position of the Germans as to the Government of Defense.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 14.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin on the 14th: On trustworthy authority I can give the position of the Germans. The national defense government in Paris, existing de facto, is of no validity *de jure*, and Prussia cannot nor will she treat with it. When Paris is taken, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, with the regency Government *de facto*, can, and it is expected will, resume their sessions, and appoint a commission to accept terms of peace, and the Empress can return. When peace has been concluded Napoleon will be released and France left free to have an Emperor, or such other government as its people want.

FRANCE.

Washburne Pursued by Enthusiastic Frenchmen.

PARIS, September 14.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, is constantly pursued by shouting and enthusiastic Frenchmen wherever he appears in public. Mr. Washburne advises Americans residing outside the city walls to display the American flag if they insist on remaining there.

The bridge at Creil was destroyed by the French when the Prussians approached the town.

A correspondent writes that the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe enjoys entire freedom of action. He walks or rides, as he pleases. His chief companions are the Prince of Moskowa and Prince Murat. He disregards the stare of the curious people whom he encounters outside the gates. It is said he looks thirty years older than in 1865, when he saw him. His face is now bloated, bilious and yellow; his eyes faint, tired and expressionless; his movements slow, awkward and mechanical, and his face absolutely devoid of expression. Nothing describes his appearance in one word. He retires late and rises early. His chamber windows are lighted long after midnight, and at half-past four in the morning the Emperor is seen walking in the garden. He dresses in plain black, and amuses himself a great deal by talking to school children who gather to see him.

Prussian Uhlans Five Miles from Paris.

PARIS, September 14.—The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence: The railroad bridge at Corbiel has been destroyed by the Uhlans.

The Uhlans were at Nogent Sur-Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the city.

Orders have been given by the German commander forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army under pire penalties.

A large body of Prussian engineers is at Champagne, a few miles east of Paris.

The German cuirassiers are still before Soissons.

A proclamation of Cremieux announces the approach of the Prussians, and calls upon all Parisians and Frenchmen to rise and oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to rise against the invaders, and create indestructible ramparts. He invokes the memory of 1793 of the appeal he introduced by a hateful and incapable empire.

Great Activity in Paris.

PARIS, September 14.—The utmost activity prevails among the Parisians regarding the defenses. The great camps of Garde Mobile and Nationale upon the Boulevards are animated.

A battery of mitrailleuses have been posted at the foot of the Arc de Triomphe De L'Etoile commanding the avenue De L'Imperatrice and sweeping the approaches of the Bois De Boulogne. These mitrailleuses are so disposed as to sweep the converging avenues in every direction.

The Palais de L'Industrie has been transformed into barracks and an arsenal. The woods in the neighborhood have been cut down and burned, all houses within range of the guns have been leveled and the fosse has been filled with water.

Paris Unapproachable—Cattle Removed into the Interior.

The city is now unapproachable by assault from without.

All the cattle which have been suffered to pasture upon the outlying districts have been removed into the interior. All the city theaters and public buildings are

Preparing to Receive the Wounded.

The Sanitary Societies are in readiness to tender their services, and the improvised hospitals have been plentifully stocked with the necessary appliances.

Engagement Between the Uhlans and French—The Former Repulsed.

MONDEREDAU, September 13.—An engagement between the Uhlans and Francs-tireurs took place, during which the latter were repulsed, with several killed and wounded.

Italian Republic Proclaimed at Nice and Mentone.

MARSEILLES, September 14.—The Italian Republic has been proclaimed with enthusiasm at Nice and Mentone. The Republic finds numerous friends.

Government of the Provinces.

PARIS, September 14.—Cremieux, Minister of Justice, has been instructed with the government of those departments not yet invaded. The remainder will be under control of the authorities at Paris.

Jules Favre Congratulated—Fugitives from MacMahon's Army Arriving at Paris.

PARIS, September 14.—Jules Favre has received the congratulations of the diplomatic representatives of England, Spain, Austria and Holland, who remain at Paris.

Fugitives from MacMahon's army are reaching the neighborhood of Paris by hundreds.

The Prussians are pumping water out of the moats around Strasburg. It is reported they are preparing to send out balloons, from which nitro-glycerine will be dropped into the French magazines.

Review of the Garde Mobile and National Guard by Gen. Trochu.

Special to the Times.]

PARIS, September 14.—The review of the National Garde and Garde Mobile by General Trochu was a most imposing spectacle. The Garde Nationale were for the most part in new uniforms. The troops were drawn up along the streets between the Place de Lastabille and the Bastille. The Mobiles were mostly in blouses and caps. The enthusiasm was immense. The ladies crowded around the troops and put bouquets in the muzzles of their guns. At the head of one company marched the wooden-legged veterans, decorated with medals of the Russian campaign. A large proportion of the Mobiles are armed with old-fashioned muskets.

Bridges Around Paris Destroyed—Woods Set on Fire and Houses Likely to Give Shelter to the Enemy Destroyed—Bazaine Reported in Paris.

PARIS, September 4.—A great number of bridges around Paris were blown up to-day, woods set on fire, and houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy destroyed.

Toul is again bombarded, and the firing of houses continues. The city is much damaged, but the defense continues.

The Prussians have consented, at the request of Switzerland, to permit non-combatants to leave Strasburg.

It is reported that an envoy from Russia has arrived at the Prussian King's headquarters.

The Paris journals now say they have little hope of mediation.

The troops reviewed by Gen. Trochu reached, in an unbroken line, from the arch of Triumph to the place of Bastille.

Arrangements have been made by which Paris is to be provided with gas in case of siege.

It was rumored that Bazaine had arrived in Paris, but the report is not confirmed.

Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are still at Corilleurs.

Strength of the French Regular Army 400,000 Men—With the Volunteers 1,300,000.

PARIS, September 14, 10 P. M.—No news has been received to-day of the Prussian advance. The woods of Montmorency, St. Gratin, Herzier, Ville Averay, Montalmont, Mendon and the Forest of Bondy have been fired by the French and are burning.

The provinces are arming and subscribing money as follows: Marseilles and Lyons have 50,000 volunteers each and subsidies; Toulous has subscribed 1,500,000 francs and has a corps of volunteers; Angouleme 10,000 francs for the army; Cognac 20,000 francs, half of it for a battalion of volunteers she is raising and the other half for the National Guards. The mines of St. Steinne, Montpelier, Nice and Lille send men and arms and war munitions. Chanzy organizes a free corps called the Alpine shooters. The army of Loine, as constituted, is composed of regiments of the Garde of the Ande, Herault and Haute-Garonne. The Eastern prefecture and central departments have another corps called the army of the East, forming of regiments of the East and South-east. Souches, Durpone, Drome and Sever are to be joined by the volunteers, Mobiles and the army now in the Vosges and Jura, between Epigate and Besancon. As now reconstructed the regular army exceeds 400,000, and with the Mobiles and others 1,500,000 armed men are afloat.

It is reported the government will anticipate the date of the Constituent Assembly.

Ulrich, at Strasburg, is at his last extremity, but still resists.

It is officially affirmed that the General commanding at Laon had orders to resist to the last; so he ordered the citadel blown up.

It is asserted positively that Russia and Austria are about to unite against Prussia, if she insists on annexing French territory.

At Lyons the Committee of Public Safety is acting independently of the Government.

Direct communication with England by the northern line was cut off late last night.

PRUSSIA.

Intriguers Against the Prussian Throne Sent to Prison on the Russian Frontier.

BERLIN, September 14.—The party of socialists at Brunswick who were intriguing against the Prussian throne have been sent to prison on the Russian frontier.

Several regiments of the Prussians have been armed with Chassepots captured from the French.

The cause of the explosion at Laon, whereby the Citadel was destroyed, is still a mystery though it is now known that mines and a number of the prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Baron von Moltke.

Prussia Demands Reprisals.

BERLIN, September 14.—The Prussian Government has demanded reprisals for the sacrifice of life by the treachery of the French in exploding the magazine at Laon.

The Catastrophe at Laon may lead to Similar Acts on the Part of the Germans.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, September 14.—The catastrophe at Laon is increasing the ill feeling against the French. The act is considered barbarous and opposed to all modern warfare, and may lead to similar acts on the part of the Germans.

Thiers's Mission as Viewed from a German Standpoint.

BERLIN, September 14.—Official provincial correspondence, referring to Thiers's mission, says: The proposition is absurd. Peace can only be leavy of a gutter Democracy. It may negotiate where it likes; but Germany believes that a peace is to be settled as the war is between Germany and France.

BELGIUM.

Prussia Will Refuse to Entertain the Proposition for an Armistice.

BRUSSELS, September 14.—It is almost certain Prussia will refuse to entertain the proposition looking to an armistice, mainly because it would delay army operations in case the negotiations were unsuccessful until unfavorable weather set in, and render the situation of her army much less favorable.

Formal Notification of the French Republic Not Yet Received at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, September 14.—Belgium has as yet received no formal notification of the establishment of the French Republic.

ITALY.

Terrecina Evacuated by the Papal Troops—a Fight with the Papal Zouaves Troops Marching on Rome.

FLORENCE, September 14.—The following official news has just been made public: The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terrecina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere. On their approach upon Pontifical territory the Papal troops fraternized with the Italian troops.

General Cadolna advanced southward from Viterbo was stopped for a time at Civita Castellano. The Papal Zouaves, forming the garrison in the castle at that place, opened fire on the Italians, and a battle ensued, which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical force surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war.

Lieutenant General Bixio holds Corneto, about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The Fourth Corps left Civita Castellano late last night, after reducing the Castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

SPAIN.

The United States Eulogized.

MADRID, September 3.—The press generally eulogizes the peace efforts made by the United States Government. Castelar has a specially excellent article in the discussion.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Prussia Will Listen to No Proposal—Thiers's Mission a Failure—Telegram From Mr. Washburne—Defenses of Paris—Mr. Washburne's Course Approved by the Administration—Sickles and the Spanish Brigands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1870.

It is known here in official circles that Prussia has determined to treat with no power but the present government at Paris, nor to any propositions for mediation made by neutral powers until Paris expresses a disposition to capitulate. The effort for an armistice which proved the principal object of Thiers's mission to England have entirely failed, and the English Government informed him of Prussia's decision not to treat at present, and of peace land should only be the medium of communicating such terms as may be proposed. The refusal of Prussia to treat under present circumstances is understood to be absolute.

Washburne's telegram to the State Department to-day that most extraordinary exertions were being made towards the defense of Paris, and about 300,000 men were at work for the works. While communication with Paris has been open through the day, the Department expects it will be cut after to-night. Mr. Washburne has no intimation of an intention to leave Paris, and the Department thinks he will remain for the present. His course throughout, since the declaration of war, and particularly since the added perplexity arising from his new line of duties, has met with general warm commendation from our administration, and Secretary Fish yesterday addressed him an especial letter letter of congratulation upon the complete, prompt and judicious manner in which he has met the various trying questions which have been unexpectedly forced upon him.

The Department of State has no information concerning the alleged search for Minister Sickles by the Spanish brigands, and is not inclined to credit the report.

Consul Parsons, who had just died at Santiago de Cuba, was a nephew of Senator Wade, and private Secretary of the latter while he officiated as Vice President.

THE WEATHER.

Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 68.
Baltimore—Clear; N. E., ther. 62.
Cleveland—Clear; S.; ther. 66.
Detroit—Clear; E.; ther. 67.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 72.
Louisville—Rainy; ther. 72.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 66.
Chicago—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 66.
St. Louis—Cloudy; ther. 72.
Little Rock—Rainy; S. W.; ther. 74.
Omaha—Cloudy; ther. 70.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, September 14, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Mountain Boy at 4 P. M. Up: R. R. Hudson at 4 P. M., and Annie Laurie at 5:30 P. M. The Telegraph is due up. River stationary; cloudy this afternoon.

H.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, September 14.—The cattle market opened this week with considerable life, although a shade off in the price of good stock and a decline of at least 40 on poor. A vast number of Texan cattle went east in first hands on account of the decline, not over 400 head changing hands here at $4 00@5 65 @ cwt. the supply of all kinds is quite liberal, being 422 cars against 384 to the same day last week; the sales reach 250 head Kentucky at $5 00@5 90 Indiana at $5 00@5 25, Illinois $6 12@6 87½, and Canadas $3 50@5 25. Sheep are meeting with good sales at a slight decline in quotations; Canada $6 less. No change in hogs.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Railroad Accident in England—An American Killed at Mont Blanc—Cabinet Changes in Belgium—Violent Storm in the North of Scotland—The Flagship Franklin the Object of Attention and Curiosity, &c., &c.

Doncaster Races.

LONDON, September 14.—The St. Leger race at Doncaster was won by Hawthorn Dew, with Kingcraft second and Wheat Ear third.

An Entire Train Plunged into Trent River.

LONDON, September 14.—A dreadful railroad accident occurred at Farnworth, in the county of Stafford, this morning. The train known as the "Irish mail," which left Holyhead Wales, last night, when entering Farnworth was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. The entire train, mostly composed of passenger coaches were plunged into Trent river. Thus far the bodies of the engineer and four passengers have been recovered. There is much confusion at the scene of the disaster, and it is almost impossible to get a correct account.

LONDON, September 14.—The first reports from the railway accident, at Farnworth were gross exagerations. No passengers are missing and none badly hurt.

An American Killed at Mont Blanc.

PARIS, September 14.—J. C. Kendall, an American, recently lost his life while trying to ascend Mont Blanc.

Cabinet Changes in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, September 14.—Further Cabinet changes are reported. One of the Representatives from Namur in the Chamber has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

Address by Disraeli.

Disraeli delivered an address to-night before the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association, at Aylesbury. The principal people of the country were present and the hall crowded. Disraeli, after fitting remarks on harvests and kindred topics, passed to the consideration of political affairs. He congratulated England for having, by parliamentary and other reforms, removed all opportunities of internal disquiet, so that she was now in a condition to witness unmoved a vacillating empire and rising republic.

Highly Praised.

At the opening of the British association for the advancement of science, Prof. Huxley, chairman, delivered an address, which is highly praised.

The Flagship Franklin.

The United States flagship Franklin is the object of attention and curiosity. Her crew are mostly idle, and present a powerful physique. The Admiralty have decided to adopt the practice noticed on the Franklin of arming men with breech-loading pistols instead of revolvers.

The Pope not to go to Malta.

ROME, September 13.—The Pope has decided not to go to Malta.

Violent Storm in the North of Scotland.

EDINBURGH, September 14.—A violent storm in the North of Scotland caused the destruction of a large amount of property.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—The steamship Moravasa, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry to-day. The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, arrived at Queenstown last evening.

MOVILLE, September 14.—The steamer Anglo Saxon, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 14, 2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞. American securities: U. S. 6s, 1862, 87¾; do. 1865, 86¾; do. 1867, 86¾; do. 10 40s, 85; Illinois Central, 92; Erie, 19½; Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat 9s 3d@9s 10d; red western No. 2, 8s 2d; winter No. 2, 9s 2d.

Western flour 28s. Corn—No. 3 mixed 28s 9d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 3s. Peas 35s.

Pork 124s. Beef 116s. Lard 73s. Bacon—57s for Cumberland; 57s for short rib. Cheese 65s. Turpentine 34s 6d.

LONDON, September 14.—Tallow 44s 9d. Linseed oil 32 5s@32 10s, and buoyant.

ANTWERP, September 14.—Petroleum firm at 52f@52½ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1870.

THE NATHAN INQUEST.

The Nathan inquest has been concluded with the verdict that Benjamin Nathan came to his death at the hands of persons unknown. The jury recommended that in the future coroner's inquests confine inquiries solely to the cause of death and not as to the manner or perpetrator of the murder. The wards for the criminal should pledge full immunity to any accomplice or co-conspirator on confession.

ARRIVED ON THE CUBA.

George H. Pendleton and Messrs. Mundella and Gourley, of the British Parliament, arrived on the Cuba to-day.

REZIAH ANTON.

A colored domestic in the family of Dr. McDowell, in Bloomfield, New Jersey, confesses setting fire to his barn, poisoning the well and the theft of the family silver. The woman had lived in the family twenty-five years.

NILSON'S RADICALISM.

The custom house passed sixty pieces of baggage for Christina Nilsson, this morning.

DECLINED THE BRITISH MISSION.

It is stated that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has declined the British mission.

FARRAGUT'S REMAINS

Will soon be brought here for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, under the auspices of the Loyal League. An entire of division militia will parade, and the city Government will add to the funeral demonstration worthy of the great Admiral.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

A new British line of steamers, 4,000 tons, is about to be started between New York and Liverpool.

DROWNED.

Thomas E. Garson, a member of the Stock Exchange, was drowned at Rahway on Tuesday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The third annual Convention of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturers commenced its session in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Prominent manufacturing firms there have contributed liberally for the entertainment of the delegates.

News has been received at San Francisco that the American steamer City of Yeddo exploded her boilers immediately before reaching from Yeddo for Yokohoma, instantly killing fifteen persons. Sixty-two natives who were wounded have since died, and sixty-four more are still under medical treatment.

The coal miners' strike in Clay county, Indiana, commenced yesterday, and blasting operations have gone to work on their own terms, one of the proprietors backing down and the rest following suit.

It was decided yesterday that the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be formally inaugurated next Wednesday evening, in the grand hall of the Exposition, when prominent gentlemen from abroad will participate. Hon. John Sherman will deliver one of the addresses. The committee of arrangements met yesterday afternoon that, with the additional building, all the applicants, up to the present time, can be accommodated, but under circumstances they could not allow the room desired. The floor space is 86,000 square feet.

John S. Gano, the able President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for three years past, formally retired from that position yesterday, giving way to his successor, C. W. Slowell. Mr. Gano declined a renomination.

A terrible affray occurred at Shelby Station, Tennessee, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Tuesday evening, between Samuel Dickey, a planter, and George Fleming, a livery keeper, over a game of ten pins. The matter was thought to be adjusted when Dickey went to one adjoining store, preparing to start hunting. Fleming entered the door armed with a double-barrel shot gun, and taking deliberate aim fired, lodging the contents in Dickey's head. He died in a few hours after the fiend, killing Fleming instantly. He then fell back and expired. The affray caused great excitement.

Vincent Collyer, John W. Farwell, of Chicago, and John D. Long, of Maine, of the President's Board of Indian Commissioners, who left the Osage country on the 9th, held a consultation with the Osage Indians, arrived at St. Louis yesterday morning. The Osages have agreed to accept the act of Congress providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas and their removal to Indian territory. The council was attended by all the head men of the nation and a large concourse of white settlers. The best of feeling prevailed and all seemed pleased with the result. No presents or other temptations were introduced to influence consent. The chiefs were very eloquent and showed treaties and medals from the government from Jefferson to Lincoln. The treaty, elaborately engrossed on parchment, with a gold chain and seal attached, guaranteeing the perpetual possession of their land, was signed by Dearborn, Secretary of War in 1804. The Chiefs earnestly appealed to the Commissioners to see that the present treaty was not violated like other treaties. This treaty secures 8,000,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas to settlement at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the price fixed by the government. Unlike other lands in Kansas, it is entirely free from railroad grants. Messrs. Farw

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE CAMPAIGN will be opened this evening by the Reformers by a meeting in the Allegheny Diamond, which will be addressed by JOHN F. DRAVO, Esq., and others, whose names are announced elsewhere. The question of reforming the abuses which every citizen feels have become almost unendurable, will be discussed, and citizens generally are invited to come to the meeting.

SENATOR LOWRY having retired from the contest in the Erie District, the Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD has a clear field with his Democratic opponent. It has at no time seemed probable to us that any complication could exist to endanger his election. The Republican majority in his district was too great to be shaken by the threatened disaffection, and he has been too faithful a Representative and is far too able a man to be dropped for any trivial cause. Mr. SCOFIELD is one of the most able and really serviceable men in the present Congress, and his constituents do well for themselves and the county by keeping him there.

IT is said that the President will soon appoint a successor to Mr. MOTLEY; that the gentleman to whom the appointment will be tendered resides in "the West," and belongs to the domain of literature rather than politics. The statement serves to confuse rather than clear up the question, and one would be inclined to doubt it but for the positiveness with which it is made. It is not easy at once to recall the literary character in "the West" that matches the position; but Gen. GRANT has taken considerable time, and, doubtless, bestowed much reflection on the subject; and it is to be hoped that he has found a man who will not only prove equal to the position, but will accept the appointment; for the condition in which the Mission is at present is not precisely creditable to us as a leading nation.

ALTHOUGH there is a lull in the war the situation of affairs cannot be said to be one of diminished interest, to the victorious Prussians, as it doubtless has its peculiar difficulties. France is clearly within KING WILLIAM'S power, but what to do with her is probably a more perplexing question than the French armies presented, and which the declaration of the Republic has served only to increase. With the Republic the King will not treat. It needs his recognition more than almost any one else, for the Republic stands between France and peace. At Washington, we are told, the subject is much discussed in intelligent circles, and the conclusion seems to be that after the capitulation of Metz and Strasburg, which is believed to be not far off, and the taking of Paris, if it also does not capitulate, the King will declare an armistice, demand the formal abdication of NAPOLEON and his family, submit the question of the future Government of France to the people of the country, and then treat with whatever Government they shall decide in favor of.

WOMAN AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

While the arrival of the German host before Paris is waited for by one moiety of the American people full of anxiety in view of the vast historical and political issues involved in the event, we are assured authoritatively that its probable effect upon the fashions for some time to come is the chief concern of the other and better moiety. Such a statement cannot be accepted without limitation. It is manifestly extravagant, and is founded upon a fact which can be accounted for without any assumption of the kind. In the prospect of a siege of Paris, women naturally think of the war as brought to the homes of the people; while the besiegers are exclusively of the rougher sex, vast multitudes of women are immediately concerned in the defense, and, of course enlist the sympathies of their sisters everywhere. Hence we doubt not many, ignoring the causes of the contest, ignoring the fact that the French were the aggressors, and intended for Berlin the fate imminent over Paris, and forgetting the fact that the assailants also have homes to be made desolate by their death, are longing, perhaps praying for the successful defense of the great city on the Seine. But why take so much interest in Paris, though comparatively indifferent to the fate which has overtaken other French cities? Why grieve over the prospective woes of the Parisians, while little troubled by the thought of the present miseries of the Strasburgers? The explanation is not difficult. People feel no sorrow in the death of those known to them only by name; the afflictions of utter strangers in a remote land call forth but little sympathy. During the last two weeks, probably, more real concern has been felt on this side of the Atlantic for the beautiful cathedral, than for the thousands of poor people of the city on the Ill, exposed to the horrors and perils of bombardment. No similar indifference is possible in the case of the French capital. American women sufficiently intelligent to take interest in the details of distant scenes and events, have either seen Paris, or are familiar with its general aspect and know somewhat of its history. Instead of a single object of world-interest like the Strasburg cathedral, the mere name of the splendid city suggests to the memory and the imagination a thousand objects which once seen, or even read of, can never be forgotten, while the gay, courteous multitudes who throng its boulevards and gardens seem like acquaintances long familiarly known. No doubt, the habit of ever looking to Paris as the peculiar seat of taste and fashion has had the effect upon many female minds of investing it with a certain solemn character, as of a place of pilgrimage; and to such persons the apprehension of the destruction or injury of the sanctuary, the probability that its defenders may prove "too weak the sacred shrine to guard," is likely very distressing. But we are sure that feminine interest in Paris is generally a more elevated and worthy sentiment.

We have often referred to the divergent sympathies with which the Franco-German war is regarded by different people and have tried to elucidate them. Some may think that we have too often mentioned the subject. The topic is, however, interesting, and we certainly cannot be said to have exhausted it before making note of the prevailing feminine preference for France. Early in the conflict an English journalist directed attention to the circumstance that his country women were generally French in their feelings towards the belligerents,—and some time ago a weekly newspaper in New York, distinguished for its careful and philosophical character, asserted the same partiality in American women. The writer classes them along with Southerners and Irishmen as led to sympathize with the French through a certain "immaturity of intelligence," and as "repelled by the thoughtful, self-contained, self-sustained Prussians." This is, we suspect, excessive refinement, as it is certainly the reverse of complimentary to any of the persons named. At present, the tenderness of the Southerners for the French is probably due to the disagreeable recollections of the Northern invasions in which Germans had so large a share, and the similar partiality of the Irish can be accounted for easily without reference to the character of their intelligence. To explain the female partisanship for France is perhaps more difficult. From one of Mr. KAPP'S letters in the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* we learn that, even in Germany, ladies of the most respectable and influential class give great offense to patriotic German men by the interest which they take in the captive officers, evidently preferring them to their own countrymen when ministering to the wants of all at the railway stations. This, we confess, seems a venial offense, and perhaps quite insignificant, but in the present naturally excited state of the masculine mind in the Fatherland, an explanation is sought for with some earnestness. Like the partiality of English and American women, it is doubtless to be referred to the prepossessions everywhere established by French reputation. Those who desire to present the partiality in an unfavorable light adopt the language of ARTEVELDE:

"What's finest still finds favor in their eyes:
What's noblest keeps the entrance of their ears.
The noise and blaze of arms enchants them most."

DO NOT throw away a single vote. Let every one be cast in favor of some sound principle. Let those who like the record of the Republican party indorse it on the day of election. Let those who do not vote the Democratic ticket. There should be no half way measures. Don't cast a vote you will be ashamed to speak about hereafter, even if it should be for a friend. Principles, not men, should be our watchword, and any man who truly stands on that motto will not give his vote through personal friendship against his principles.

Thus continues to pipe the wheezy old "organ." It has not the wit to keep its alarm to itself. It betrays itself unmistakably. And well it may be alarmed. A deep and silent undercurrent has set in, which is certain to sweep the Rings to destruction. Thinking, conscientious voters are convinced that it is a duty they owe to the public as well as to their own interests to embrace the opportunity which is now presented to reform present abuses. The existence of these abuses no one pretends to dispute. Occasionally a Republican can be found who feels himself restrained from acting according to his judgment and conscience through fear of "injuring the party." Then, indeed, is it a lamentable state of things if one can be restrained from doing right, restrained from doing a high duty, can be made promoters of corruption and that which is conceded to be wrong, through party discipline.

But *is* there danger to the party? Are not the Reform candidates all Republicans? Are they not also capable and upright? By electing them what injury can possibly come to the party? Republicans favorable to reform and who still fear injuring the party, should increase their efforts for the reform candidates. This is the true and only way to avoid injuring the party. In this way will Reform and the party be promoted.

But we tell Republicans there is no such danger. Every indication qualifies us in saying that the Reformers will prove stronger than their opponents. Leading Republicans—of course we do not mean mere petty politicians—as well as the masses, are daily embracing the cause. It is already the stronger side. *We have the most positive proof that the Ring leaders are greatly alarmed.* The quotation from their "organ" proves this. The heads of the people in the city and country are giving the Reform Movement their most cordial support. An immense silent vote will be cast for the Reform candidates. With the tax payers the movement has taken a strong hold, and the prospect is that the election will prove a great uprising of the people for Retrenchment, Honesty and Reform.

PEOPLE hereabouts know that RUSSELL ERRETT is Assessor of Internal Revenue in this District. Not many may know just how he obtained the appointment. There were two applicants—FELIX C. NEGLEY, General NEGLEY'S cousin, and ERRETT. The practice in Washington is to appoint whoever receives the indorsement of the Congressman of the District. It is in some respects a pernicious practice, which GEN. GRANT of late has to a considerable extent disregarded. FELIX received the indorsement of the General, or the General signified his intention to give it, though ERRETT, who was the "set up" applicant, counted confidentially on having it. When this became known there was a row in the camp, and ERRETT, who was in the Senate at Harrisburg, was telegraphed to "come on." He started immediately accompanied by SAM. BARR, "DON" CAMERON and others of that ilk. A prudent friend of ERRETT met the party at the Washington depot, and counseled that a meeting between ERRETT and General NEGLEY should be prevented, lest the irrascible temper for which both gentlemen are somewhat noted, should spoil all. The friend's advice was that while ERRETT kept out of the way, Gen. NEGLEY should be waited on by BARR, or "DON," or perhaps MACKEY, or all three, by whom things should be "fixed up." This programme was observed. The General was found to be stubbornly for FELIX, who, having assisted him in meeting the expenses of the late political canvass, was entitled to the office of Assessor. Besides, he was as qualified for the position as ERRETT. How much money had FELIX advanced? Between two and three thousand dollars. The thing was talked over in a practical way from this standpoint. The next day, or perhaps the day after, General NEGLEY and ERRETT met, good as a pie, and General NEGLEY'S endorsement was given to ERRETT'S application, FELIX withdrawing, "unwilling to embarrass the General." Probably no money was paid or check given. Probably General NEGLEY, on a second thought, was convinced how unreasonable it was to insist upon the appointment of FELIX, and probably FELIX, too, became convinced that it was wrong to "embarrass the General." At any rate, ERRETT, having obtained General NEGLEY'S indorsement, received the appointment.

THE fertility of the Canadian mind in inventing routes for canals and railroads, all sure to carry the commerce of the world, is rivalled only by the inscrutableness of its future deeds. There's the Inter-Colonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Georgian Bay ship canal and the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal, and various other schemes, but one Mr. Henry Bishop must wear the medal until some adventurous "Canuck" proposes to solve the mystery of the northwest passage by cutting a canal through from Hudson's Bay to Behring's Straits. Bishop urges the feasibility of a regular Hudson's Bay route from the Northwest Territory, and from the American States south and west of Lake Superior, to Europe. He says that "Hudson's Bay is a large inland sea in the very center of Canada, distant from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, less than three hundred miles (not so great as the distance from Albany to Buffalo, in New York State), connected by a navigable river that of Oxford and Cambridge. "In Scotland," says their report, "men do not come to the Universities to win boat races and run into debt, but to work hard and put themselves in a position to earn their living."

New York tea drinkers are excited over the discovery of a dismembered Chinamen in various chests of tea just imported, and are all unanimous that they want none of that in theirs.

Mayor HALL proposes to the New York Councils in view of the alleged incompleteness of the census, that the police take a census of a few districts and if they show comparison should be unfavorable to the Federal figures then continue the work through the entire city. He officially reiterates the cry of belittling New York for partisan purposes.

The General Burial Company of Paris has had plenty to do in removing the persons and property of the living to places of safety.

The clerks at the New York City Hall are so accustomed to writing names beginning with O and an apostrophe that one of them recently, addressing a friend, concluded his letter with: "and O'Blige yours," &c. The letter was to a gentleman in O'Maha, Nebraska.

At the Crystal Palace, London, recently, the fireworks were rendered additionally attractive by an enormous pyrotechnic device representing the bridge of Kehl recently destroyed by the Prussians. This set piece was the largest ever prepared, surpassing even the device fired in honor of M. de Lesseps in July, which was half an acre in area.

Columbus, Georgia, has a mill making the cheapest paper yet out of cotton stalks and pine straws.

The September examinations of appointees to West Point have resulted in a similar slaughter to that which marked the June examinations. Of the fifty-one young men examined only twenty-five were admitted, most of them failing in the rudimentary branches of education, like spelling and grammar.

The patrons of husbandry in Missouri have a side degree into which they initiate horse thieves. After the ceremony nothing can be seen of the candidate and the ground is all nicely sodded over.

D. H. Craig claims for the automatic telegraphic process he champions that it will transmit five hundred words a minute.

The steamer Plymouth Rock has carried 250,000 passengers the past season, the greatest number of people on board at one time being 4,156.

The new Ritualistic Chapel of St. Sacrament, New York, is to be the scene of imposing services to-day. Five masses are to be celebrated by Father Bradley, assisted by a large number of other High Church Episcopal clergymen.

A well known theatrical manager is about to fit up a steamer as a theater, to ply up and down the Hudson river, and give performances at the various towns and villages on its banks.

In Massachusetts twenty towns voted for local prohibition and eight for selling liquor under a license, the latter being generally done in the larger towns.

It appears that after all Chicago may not have needed to build her lake tunnel. For it is asserted that within a few days, three parties, living about half a mile west of the Union stock yards in digging for water, they each came to a hard bed of concrete, composed of sand and flint, after passing which, they came, at about fifty feet below the surface, to an immense and apparently exhaustless reservoir of pure lake water, which rose to just above the level of the lake. It is assumed that the parties have accidently struck a subterranean inlet from the lake, which may be utilized to supply the city with water instead of the costly artificial tunnel.

About a dozen of the whaling fleet belonging in Provincetown, Massachusetts, have arrived home during the past fortnight, and owing to the present depression in the business, the net loss on the voyage will average nearly $5,000 to each vessel. Full three-quarters of the vessels arrived at that place will be immediately withdrawn for some other use. The depression in the whaling business is attributed to the low price of oil and the high cost of the outfits.

A Maine man has made a bet that he can drive one of his horses from Belfast to Rockland and back, fifty-six miles, every day for six successive days.

PERSONAL.

Adelina Patti charged the Birmingham Festival $8,000 for eight nights singing, and the Birminghamians concluded to do their own singing rather than give it.

An American army officer, who knows Von Moltke, says that there is probably no military man in Europe who is so thoroughly acquainted with the history of the American war, and who is so intelligently informed regarding all the details of our plans, operations and campaigns. He not only knows about our army organization and arms, in a general way, but he has studied each particular point and feature so minutely and closely that his knowledge may be perhaps best described as "germanic." He belongs to that order of German students described by Goethe as "*all knowers.*"

C. W. Marsh at London writes to the Chicago *Post* that he was surprised to hear so often expressions of contempt for the Royal family of Great Britain. Straight republican sentiments are openly avowed and vehemently maintained. Nothing but genuine loyalists—I mean Tories—worse than to compare their fat, coarse, greasy, debauched, old young Prince of Wales with the chivalrous and talented Crown Prince of Prussia.

Charles Dickens as a Labor Reformer is the latest thing out. Jennie Collins lectured about it in Boston Music Hall, Sunday.

The assets of the old New York firm of Francis Skinner & Company, which suspended Friday, are $2,700,000, and the liabilities $4,000,000. After forty-one years of prosperity Wall street speculators have broken them.

Professor Welling, formerly editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and a graduate of Princeton, has taken the place of Professor McIlvaine as Professor of Belles Letters and Rhetoric.

Not much faith can be put in newspaper reports of General Grant's views, but it may be noted that there is now a denial of the rumor that he has not much faith in the stability of the new French republic.

Agassiz predicts a tidal wave sixty feet high on the Atlantic next year.

Col. W. H. Cliler, of Northfield, N. H., is to superintend the construction of the railroads the Peruvian Government is building.

It is reported that Secretary Fish has persuaded the President to inform Minister Washburne at Paris that his demonstrations and speeches in behalf of the Republic are unphilosophic and quite too gushing, and must be moderated.

One million four hundred thousand dollars is the amount donated by the late John Simmons, of Boston, to establish an institute to be called the "Simmons Female College," for the purpose of giving females a thorough practical education in medicine, music, drawing, designing, telegraphing, and other branches of art, science and industry calculated to enable the scholars to acquire an independent livelihood. Though nothing is to be done until the interest amounts to $500,000.

The following literary gentlemen hold positions in the New York Custom House: Richard Grant White, author and critic; Richard H. Stoddard, poet and journalist; Deputy Collector N. M. Gaylord, journalist, doctor, and chaplain of the 13th regiment of Massachusetts; Herman Melville, author; George W. Bungay, author, journalist and orator; Col. Jas. Barclay, author, orator and journalist; G. Ten Eyck Sheldon, journalist; Z. L. Pangborn, journalist; John J. Bailey, author; J. N. Coyne, poet and journalist; F. G. Godney, orator and poet; D. S. Liddy, young Irish orator; Harrison Millard, composer; F. M. J. Sizer, journalist; Addison Farnsworth, author; Curtis F. Gilbert, journalist and poet.

HERE is a Chicago paragraph: "The population of Milwaukee is reported at 71,64, which is far below what was generally anticipated. In 1860 the number of inhabitants was 45,246. The increase therefore is but 25,118 in ten years, or about the annual increase of Chicago. We had confidently looked for 100,000, at least. Perhaps there is some mistake in the reported count. Perhaps Milwaukee will feel like retaliating by exhibiting its grain figures compared with those of Chicago. There can be no "mistake" about *them*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Barnstable county, Massachusetts, shows by the census a loss of 1,819 from 1865, and now has 32,791. Dukes county loses 233, and has 3,947, and Nantucket county loses 618 and has 4,130.

Murat Halstead writes that the Prussians proceed upon Grant's principles precisely, that war is a game in which the side that can stand the most killing will win. They have the men, and expend them to make their way. There is a position: a rude calculation is made as to the number of men to be killed in taking it. An ample supply is put in, and it is taken according to the estimate. They know right well the awful outlay of blood required to go to Paris, but they are going there through it all. They have the numbers, and there is throughout Germany the spirit of devotion to the cause, and in the army the resolution that does not hesitate at self-sacrifice, that will justify with success the terrible tactics of the leaders.

Wisconsin cities rank in population: Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Racine, Janesville, Watertown.

The Chicago Germans realized $80,000 from their Farwell Hall fair.

The French officers' trunks captured are more than three times the size allowed in the Prussian army, and furnished with wonderful comfort. Not only shirts by the dozen, dress uniforms and table linen, but trout rods and glove-openers were found in these campaigning trunks.

Artificial india rubber is made in Paris by a mixture of gelatine, glycerine, etc. It has all the properties of the genuine gum, and costs only twenty-five cents a pound.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announces a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the stock and interest scrip, payable on the 15th of October. This dividend is, in the aggregate, the largest in amount of any single corporation in the United States—3,600,000, or at the rate of $7,200,000 per annum, on $90,000,000. The net earnings of the year, besides yielding the above dividends on the stock, and over $1,000,000 to the interest and sinking fund of the debt, have enabled the Vanderbilt management to pay off $2,000,000 of the principal of the debt.

It is reported that a prominent New York ship owner has offered to bet $50,000 that he has a steamer which can beat by twenty-six hours any steamer which has yet crossed the Atlantic. Also, that the steamer is of American build, and will be commanded by an American, and that if the bet should be accepted, it would enable him to show the world something new about American steamers.

Hundreds of acres of cabbages on Long Island, in New Jersey and elsewhere have been eaten up by a new worm, hatched from a yellow butterfly's eggs.

Forty years ago the French Government sent a commission, consisting of M.M. Demogeot and Montucci, to examine the different systems of educational teaching in Great Britain. The commission have reported strongly in favor of the Scottish University system, over that of Oxford and Cambridge. "In Scotland," says their report, "men do not come to the Universities to win boat races and run into debt, but to work hard and put themselves in a position to earn their living."

New York tea drinkers are excited over the discovery of a dismembered Chinamen in various chests of tea just imported, and are all unanimous that they want none of that in theirs.

Mayor Hall proposes to the New York Councils in view of the alleged incompleteness of the census, that the police take a census of a few districts and if they show comparison should be unfavorable to the Federal figures then continue the work through the entire city. He officially reiterates the cry of belittling New York for partisan purposes.

The General Burial Company of Paris has had plenty to do in removing the persons and property of the living to places of safety.

The clerks at the New York City Hall are so accustomed to writing names beginning with O and an apostrophe that one of them recently, addressing a friend, concluded his letter with: "and O'Blige yours," &c. The letter was to a gentleman in O'Maha, Nebraska.

At the Crystal Palace, London, recently, the fireworks were rendered additionally attractive by an enormous pyrotechnic device representing the bridge of Kehl recently destroyed by the Prussians. This set piece was the largest ever prepared, surpassing even the device fired in honor of M. de Lesseps in July, which was half an acre in area.

Columbus, Georgia, has a mill making the cheapest paper yet out of cotton stalks and pine straws.

The September examinations of appointees to West Point have resulted in a similar slaughter to that which marked the June examinations. Of the fifty-one young men examined only twenty-five were admitted, most of them failing in the rudimentary branches of education, like spelling and grammar.

The patrons of husbandry in Missouri have a side degree into which they initiate horse thieves. After the ceremony nothing can be seen of the candidate and the ground is all nicely sodded over.

D. H. Craig claims for the automatic telegraphic process he champions that it will transmit five hundred words a minute.

The steamer Plymouth Rock has carried 250,000 passengers the past season, the greatest number of people on board at one time being 4,156.

The new Ritualistic Chapel of St. Sacrament, New York, is to be the scene of imposing services to-day. Five masses are to be celebrated by Father Bradley, assisted by a large number of other High Church Episcopal clergymen.

A well known theatrical manager is about to fit up a steamer as a theater, to ply up and down the Hudson river, and give performances at the various towns and villages on its banks.

In Massachusetts twenty towns voted for local prohibition and eight for selling liquor under a license, the latter being generally done in the larger towns.

It appears that after all Chicago may not have needed to build her lake tunnel. For it is asserted that within a few days, three parties, living about half a mile west of the Union stock yards in digging for water, they each came to a hard bed of concrete, composed of sand and flint, after passing which, they came, at about fifty feet below the surface, to an immense and apparently exhaustless reservoir of pure lake water, which rose to just above the level of the lake. It is assumed that the parties have accidently struck a subterranean inlet from the lake, which may be utilized to supply the city with water instead of the costly artificial tunnel.

About a dozen of the whaling fleet belonging in Provincetown, Massachusetts, have arrived home during the past fortnight, and owing to the present depression in the business, the net loss on the voyage will average nearly $5,000 to each vessel. Full three-quarters of the vessels arrived at that place will be immediately withdrawn for some other use. The depression in the whaling business is attributed to the low price of oil and the high cost of the outfits.

A Maine man has made a bet that he can drive one of his horses from Belfast to Rockland and back, fifty-six miles, every day for six successive days.

STATE POLITICS.

Morrow B. Lowry, prints a two column letter in the Erie *Republican*, withdrawing as an independent candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth district. In his letter he says: "The great objects for which we have together upheld the Republican party from the day of its birth, are all now achieved. The evils and errors that we united to oppose and overthrow have all passed away and the party now appears to exist only for the sake of extorting revenue under the name of collection, and of bestowing office, sometimes efficient and then again on inefficient men, and at other times on bad men odious to the people.

"I can not, I fear, take up this nomination without exposing the cause of reform to the reproach of personal ambition and a thirst for office. I am just about to lay down one office that I feel I have filled with a just regard to public duty and faithfully to my party. Should I now at once seek after another, I would appear to do so from a lust of place and power. I must not only feel in my conscience, as I do, that I am not and have not been led by such unworthy motives, but I must also appear before men, by my conduct, to serve for the sake of the cause and not for my own sake. Reflecting and reconsidering thus, I am glad that circumstances have permitted me to retract my letter of acceptance without slighting you and your generous offer to support me, and without exposing the sacred cause of reform to unmerited reproach."

William L. Nesbit, Esq., of Chillisquaque township, is the Republican candidate for the Legislature in Northumberland county.

The Democracy are running Victor E. Piollet, Esq., for Congress again, in the Bradford district, against Judge Mercur.

THE charges made in the New York *Tribune* against Rear Admiral S. C. Rowan of the United States Navy, just appointed to the vacancy caused by Farragut's death, are too explicit to admit of less than investigation or full explanation before the Senate confirms Admiral Rowan's promotion. A Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* states that it is reported that Mr. Crowningshield, the captain's clerk of the Oneida, has stated that Captain Williams, her commander, made requisition for the vessel as an armed cruiser, both verbally and in the Admiral's own handwriting on the back of the requisition, directions *to wait until he got to a cheaper port.* In the Admiral's absence, Captain Williams was the senior officer in Japan, and would have bought boats on his own responsibility, but the Admiral had refused the requisition and left orders to that effect. At any rate the Oneida went to sea short of her supply of boats, and in consequence many more of her crew drowned than was right. Besides this the attempt is made to convict Admiral Rowan of indifference or incapacity in regard to raising the wreck of the Oneida and making her again fit for service. The authority cited in defense of these charges is a correspondence of the first half of May last between the Admiral, then commanding the Asiatic squadron and Captain J. M. Batchelder, of Yokohama, Japan, an American sailor, described as a man of experience and reputation in raising vessels, and entirely responsible for anything he assumes. The proposition of Batchelder finally resolved itself into an offer to raise the Oneida and place her in safety on the beach at Yokohama for $80,000 provided that he be paid $10,000 when the battery, safe, &c., are recovered from the Oneida, and a further sum of $30,000 when the vessels are placed over the wreck, and chains attached to the same, it being claimed that twice the amount advanced by Government will be advanced previously by Captainat Beheider in the work and that the attempt will cost him quite $50,000. Admiral Rowan refused to advance anything, saying that he could not leave contingent agreements for large amounts behind him, but offering $80,000 the day the ship should be beached at Yokohama, and promising to aid by giving the use of the chain cables of the Idaho and allowing the Monocacy to tow the wreck into port. He also seemed willing to assent to Capt. Batchelder's further proposition to pay $35,000 more if he should rebuild the Oneida and make her again seaworthy. These facts appear over the gentlemen's own signatures, but there is the statement, which seems to call for explanation, that at one time Admiral Rowan sent memoranda, apparently neither date or signature, to Capt. Batchelder, intimating that an offer of that kind would be accepted, but withdrew it when Capt. Batchelder acceded to the terms. According to this the Government *would* pay $20,000 *on account*, when the guns, carriages, masts, spars, rigging, anchor, cables and money chest are recovered and put in the Idaho, and when the chains, five on a side, are made fast to the hulk. The balance to be paid upon beaching the wreck.

A CHICAGO man proposes to control the Minnesota grain trade, which he frankly confesses Duluth bids fair to deprive them of. His plan is to cut a ship canal across Lake Michigan from Monroe, on the Detroit river, *via* the Raisin and Kalamazoo rivers to Lake Michigan. The distance is only two hundred miles, and he thinks that it will open navigation with the East six weeks earlier than at present; give the Northwest a shorter water route of seven hundred miles to the Eastern market; a more direct communication with some of the fairest portions of Michigan; secure the trade of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Western Territories to Chicago and Milwaukee forever; and the savings on storage, dockage, and extra running expenses of vessels now incurred, during a score of years, will more than pay the cost of this improvement. Besides, by enlarging the Erie, and Illinois and Michigan canals, it can be made a national measure, which will enable the Government, in time of war, to send its gunboats through the interior, and bid defiance to any hostile power.

We hope that making it "a national measure" involving grants of millions of dollars is not the milk in this cocoanut.

MEN who oppose railroads now-a-days have plenty of experience to show that they are on the wrong side. It has not nearly begun to be so yet in this country, but that increase in population means increase of wealth. The census is proving that railroads and manufactures are the only sure agencies to build up interior towns and counties, and a good illustration of this is afforded by two adjoining counties on the Connecticut Western Reserve of Ohio. Medina county has no railroads, except one or two just skirting her borders, and her population of 20,165 in 1870 is only 1,775 greater than in 1840, thirty years ago, while the decrease of 1870 over 1850 is 4,314, and over 1860 is 2,352. Contrast with this the adjoining county of Summit, which is traversed by railroads that develope its resources. After a good increase in population from 1850 to 1860, it has again increased by 7,542 from 1860 to 1870, being now 34,886, against 27,344 ten years ago. It is somewhat significant that the county town, Akron, which is the only town in the county through which a second railroad has been built during the decade, has provided nearly all of this growth, having now a population of 10,610, against 3,477 in 1860, an increase of 6,583.

A WASHINGTON letter, speaking of the forwarding of campaign documents from Washington, says that each party gets off about 50,000 eight-page pamphlets daily, all franked. As last winter's law forbids the use of a *facsimile* stamp in franking and requires each separate document to be franked by a written signature, a new way has been adopted. Some fifteen clerks were put at work in the Democratic Committee rooms, and the same number in the Republican, to imitate the signatures of the chiefs of the Committee, Messrs. Pratt and Randall. When the clerks become perfect in their work, they were set to franking documents in the names of those Congressmen. This is nothing but forgery and it wouldn't be a bit too rough on Messrs. Pratt and Randall if some of their clerks should happen to sign their names to good, healthy checks, and cheat them instead of the Government. But such things must continue to be, until the radical evil of the franking privilege is abolished.

In case of a general conflict in Europe to establish republics in the various nations, it is not unfair to presume that the International Workingmen's Society of Europe will be apt to aid the Republicans, so far as it enters into the strife. Princes once despised but now respect it, and well they may. For in France it has 433,785 members, in Switzerland 12,326, in England 80,000, in Germany 150,000, in Spain 2,718, in Austria and Hungary 100,000, with large numbers in Belgium and Holland. Formed for mutual aid, the relief of suffering and the regulation of wages, with emancipation from political thraldom as one of its cardinal objects, this Society has shown in regard to its first two objects what organization and union can effect, and if opportunity offers will more forcibly illustrate its strength in securing its other object of political emancipation.

BESIDES the regular Grand Jury now in session at the Court of General Sessions of New York, one has been impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and in his charge to it Judge Barnard delivered his belief that hereafter this Court will have to be almost in continuous session, until such time as a sensation most shall have passed away, so that the vast minority of men now engaged in the commission of crime shall either be incarcerated, run away or dead. He thinks it will take a generation to clear out the bad men who are the natural results of the war, its camp-followers, swindlers, bounty jumpers, &c. It might as well for the Judge to admit that the increase of evil doers has also had some cause in the lax administration of the laws.

UNDER date of August 11th, Lord Granville, on behalf of the English Ministry, addresses a circular letter to the British Representatives in Prussia, which is very humble in its apologies for any evil effects the Germans may have experienced from the peculiarities of "British neutrality." Quite another manner of treatment than that received by America in our war, when "British neutrality" was sending out Alabamas to destroy our commerce. The British Cabinet then offered no apologies, nor seemed to care how much injury was done by the British people to the United States. It's a fair query whether Bismarck's sharp threats to take care of England if she should not act more fairly, has not brought this apology, and also whether a similar decided stand by our Government might not have like good effects.

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SURE CURE.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 60 CENTS.

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A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,

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DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Monday, September 12.

NEW PRINTS

Merrimack W,

Americans,

Sprague,

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IN CHOICE STYLES,

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS DIRECTED.

A FULL LINE

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DRY GOODS

AND

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FOR OUR

FALL SALES,

NOW OPEN AND OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES.

McELROY,

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& CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASSORTMENT OF

Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH AND VELVET,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES,

To Close Summer Stock.

Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.

Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.

Lawns, 12½ to 25c.

Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.

Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.

3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,

Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.

Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls,

American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY.

D. R. ECKER,

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Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate, Boiler and Furnace Tile, Cupola and Circular Brick, Stove Linings, Flue Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, Chimney Tops, Garden Vases, Fotterals, Statuary and Borders, and all kinds of Clay Goods made to order.

ALSO, DEALER IN

Pennsylvania and Vermont Roofing Slate, Minton's Encaustic Tile, Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, White Sand, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Stone Hearths, Lightning Rods, &c.

Office—No. 6 Seventh ave. Works—Second avenue, near the Birmingham Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Roofing, Laying Tile and Bricklaying Jobbing solicited and promptly attended to.

Tyhalf

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GAILEY, CHILD & CO.

Having this 6th day of September, 1870, retired from the Lumber Business, the public will take notice that Alexander Gailey is no longer authorized to contract or do business in the name of the firm. The business will be continued under the firm name of SCHAWLIN & MCKEE.

GAILEY, CHILD & CO.

$1,800.

Dwelling on Hill Street, East Liberty.

Of 5 Rooms, with good Stone Basement, Lot 112x120 feet, for sale for ten days at our office.

MELLON BROTHERS,

ttths EAST LIBERTY

SEED WHEAT,

SEED WHEAT.

We have on hand a few hundred bushels extra fine Mediterranean Farmers attending the Fair would do well to call and see us.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,

349 Liberty street.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA

FEMALE COLLEGE,

Fifth Avenue, (22d Ward), Pittsburgh.

FIRST TERM WILL OPEN

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,

With full Corps of Teachers. Buildings open for inspection after the 21st, when the President will be happy to meet the friends and patrons of the Institution.

JAMES BLACK, D. D., President.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. H. HOBUCK will have charge of the Music Department. Registers giving full information may now be obtained at the Institute.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of Classical and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD,

Troy, New York.

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REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

Healthful location. Competent and careful Teachers. Limited number of Boarders. Terms moderate. For Circulars address the Principal.

MRS. C. E. SMYTH.

Washington and Jefferson College.

Rev. GEO. P. HAYS having accepted the Presidency of the Faculty and organization are now complete. Every effort will be made to secure thorough instruction and diligent study. The anxious inquiries of parents and guardians, and especially of young men, are earnestly invited. The next College year of the Institution of the President elect, on WEDNESDAY, September 21st, 1870. For further information address Rev. LEONIDAS LINN, Washington, Pa., or Rev. GEO. P. HAYS, (for the present) Allegheny City, Pa. TTSu

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

Begins SEPTEMBER 13TH. This School, having the most worthy patronage, and offering most excellent advantages, has a few vacancies for the coming year. For Catalogue address the Head Master,

TTSu CHARLES JACKSON, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

The Ninth Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

The Buildings are new and the accommodations for Cadets in all respects of the first order.

Thorough instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific courses.

Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclus

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COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 14, 1870.

There is still an active condition in the local money market, although trade is comparatively dull. In some of the wholesale branches there has been considerable activity during the week, and will doubtless increase from the great influx of strangers attracted hither by the Fair, which has in some degree helped the retail business of the city.

—The New York money market is reported in an easy condition, although there are no particular efforts to tighten it, that it may subserve the purposes of the shorts in gold and stocks. The *Tribune* says: "Our foreign bankers help to keep the money market easy, as, in order to keep their capital active, they loan their gold for currency, and then loan the currency. We are glad to learn there is a general impression in the street that the Secretary of the Treasury will not allow the money market to become so stringent this autumn as to embarrass legitimate trade in all proper accommodations if he can avoid it. With from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 a week for custom duties, he can, without any danger of reducing his coin and currency reserve below a reasonable amount, sell more gold and buy more bonds, so as to keep the money market easy, and relieve the community from any over anxiety as to an unhealthy stringency."

At Philadelphia the *Record* says: The money market, disguise it as we may and unpleasant as it is for business men to realize, is decidedly hard and close. The banks, mostly, have more calls than they are willing to meet, and the consequence is that borrowers are compelled to go upon the street, where rates are much higher.

—At Chicago there is still nothing new to report in local financial circles. The majority of our bankers report money as not plentiful, but easy; that is, the applications for loans are moderately numerous, and if all were answered their usable funds would soon be exhausted. There's not much money to be had by the banks in the way of loaning. Would-be borrowers are not wanting, but it is noticeable that the great majority of them want accommodations of 90 days and over, and the banks do not wish to do anything but short-dated paper, with unexceptionable security. This class of paper is readily discounted, the usual rate being 10 per cent. per annum. All else goes on the street, and is taken up at 1½@2 per cent. per month.

—At Cincinnati the money market has been kept in rather active condition, and that, too, without any marked animation in trade. Why such a condition of things should exist is a wonder. Collections in the interior come in slowly, and country banks continue to keep their deposits low, consequently the banks generally feel a little cramped. The only result, however, from this is that borrowers have to stand rather heavy rates of discount. They, at least those of them who offer legitimate paper, are not cut off, however, entirely, for the city banks have funds enough to catch all the good leavings of the banks. We quote the range of rates at 1@2 per cent., noting the fact that the outside figure is becoming less the exception than it was.

—The Government bond market to-day in New York was strong and higher, on a more active volume of business than has been recorded for several days. The general estimation, dated by the expectation that the Treasury will increase the bond purchases on Thursday, as well as to the advanced quotations of Fivewenties in London (89⅞@90⅛).

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113⅞	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112	113	113
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5-20s	109¼	109⅜	109⅜
Old	114¼	114½	114½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Old	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	112
U. S. 10-40s	106½
20s, January and July, 1865	110½
20s, January and July, 1867	110⅞
20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	86
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	114½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Central Hudson	96½	96¾	96¾	96	96	96¼
Harlem Scrip	92	92½	92	91½	91½	91½
Reading	92	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Fort Wayne	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & Rock Island	113⅞	113⅞		113⅞		
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Chicago & Alton	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Alton & Pittsburgh	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Illinois Central	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Cleveland & Toledo	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, guaranteed	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spices, Coffee and Tobaccos—Arbuckles & Co.
Municipal Notice—A. C. Murdoch.
Lodgers Wanted—279 Penn street.
Notice—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Situation Wanted—A. L. Ringer.
Mill Roller Wanted—Novelty Iron Manuf'g. Co.
Warehouse for Rent—John H. Bailey.
Business Stand for Rent—157 Wood street.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Mules for Sale—121 and 123 Third avenue.
Hams, Dried Beef &c. for Sale—Reese Owens.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Notice—Park Place Homestead Association.
Potatoes, apples, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch.
Warner's Pile Remedy—Joseph Flemming.
Housekeeper Wanted—Lock Box No. 8, Pittsburgh.
Lot for Sale—W. S. Russell.
Bargains, Bargains—M. Arnstein & Co.
Oil Matters—Croft & Phillips.
Opera House—Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Academy of Music—Bad Dickey.
Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Iron City Park, September 13.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Flour, Tea and Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, &c—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 15.
Cream Ale—Pier, Danube & Co.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminative.
Henderson's Carminative.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
House for Rent—126 Washington avenue.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Planing Mill for Sale or Exchange—Duff & Legate.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Its Functions and Its Curriculum.

From an address delivered before the students of Waynesburg College, by the Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., of Washington, Pa., on Monday evening, September 12th. the following extracts are made: If our crowded columns did not prevent we would gladly give the public all of this earnest and thoughtful discourse, but its length will not permit that. Having announced as his subject "Collegiate Education—Its Functions and Its Curriculum," the lamented Davidson defined education as *a drawing out*, though not in any sense applicable to anything in the mineral or vegetable kingdom or in the animal, except to man. Man, and man only, is capable of being educated. He has a mind, a trinity of natures, as there is in his nature a trinity of persons. The drawing out or development of these natures—the physical, the mental and the moral—is education. And their conjoint and symmetrical development is true education. While the family, the common school, and the academical educations each a great work to do, the most important of all is the collegiate education. It stands confessedly the uppermost of the series, and on this account exerts a commanding influence. It is the sun to our whole educational system—giving to it light, heat and supplying both centripetal and centrifugal forces.

The speaker having objected to the exclusive use of the term, the three "learned" professions, as smacking of aristocracy, and as inconsistent with them teaching and authorship. The directing and controlling influences of the world are to-day emanating, directly or indirectly, from these five professions, and the men and women who fill them and will fill them come from the colleges. The graduates of those now filling them are from this source, and all, or nearly all, who are prominent in any one of these five professions—who wield in it a commanding influence—are giving to it the highest tone and character, and are of the most usefulness are, graduates of the college. These are the eloquent and powerful men of the pulpit—the men whose words are echoing from continent to continent, and are shaking the world; these are the most brilliant orators, the wisest statesmen, the profoundest jurists; these the most celebrated physicians, the finest educators and the best writers. The day, in all probability, is not far distant, when comparatively few, perhaps none, will find admittance to any of these professions who have not received a collegiate education. Such day may, or may not be desirable—its coming, however, is inevitable.

To furnish candidates for these five professions is the *chief* function of collegiate education; to make men and women thoroughly fitted for their work, by the true education—a conjoint and symmetrical development of man's triple nature, the physical, the mental, the moral. First, the college must educate the body; not to dwarf it, or to emaciate it, or not to sow in it the seeds of disease and premature decay and death. Not to send it forth utterly unfit for life's duties and responsibilities, as is lamentably too many cases this is done. Colleges so offending are guilty of blood, and ought to be indicted for manslaughter. Our colleges should be gymnasiums, giving their students full physical development.

Next, colleges must educate the mind, draw out all its faculties harmoniously and well balanced. The disciplinarium of all the faculties, the power to think—to think clearly, think consecutively, think concentratively, think profoundly. This is the highest power available to mortals—gives them kinship to their Maker.

Without it no one can be justly called educated, yet too many thousands now graduated among the educated have no such power. To acquire an exact knowledge of any branch of science requires close application, and always wears brains in power to think. The function of the college is to require of all its pupils an exact, a complete, a thorough knowledge of every branch studied. This is neglected and the reproach upon collegiate education. Scores of graduates are to be found to-day whose scholarship is miserable—they know neither the orthography nor the syntax of their own language, and in everything else they are similar ignorant. Colleges ought to see to it—she is solemnly bound to see to it—that no one is admitted to her honorary degrees whose scholarship is imperfect.

Another function of the college is to educate the moral nature, which transcends, in importance, all other educations. Any education that would neglect or undervalue its education had better not exist. Let it be what it may, or as soon as possible. Far better, infinitely better, fail to give either physical or mental education, or both, for the world of women without these, if they have moral culture are at least always harmless—generally useful. On the other hand, if they lack moral culture they are only the more dangerous; their physical and mental educations are wrested with which they deadly work may be done—often is done. Men and women with good moral hearts are never to be dreaded, no matter how ignorant they are.

You may safely admit them anywhere; into the family, the school, the church, the state and the Church. Yes, and to the ballot box, too. A good moral character, and it only, is the true safeguard of the ballot box. Close it or shut up to this, that in whatever aspect it is possible for us to view the moral nature of man he has the ascendant—it is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. It is the lovely sister of the family, imparting gentleness, grace and dignity to her two rough and rugged brothers, leading them into virtuous paths, and on to nobler and grander achievement.

If the true functions of collegiate education have been presented in this address we ought to have but little difficulty in determining its curriculum. First, it ought to embrace the studies and appliances necessary to a thorough physical education. Means and ways to this are the study of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, and a practical observance of the facts and the laws therein developed. And yet these sciences are found in the curriculum of our colleges. Students are not taught the laws of life and health, neither are they provided with means for healthful physical exercise. In the college curriculum the brain is burdened unnecessarily to its long enough: it is time the stomach and the life were recognized; that some provision were made for the bones, the muscles, the nerves—for the whole physical man. We need the studies I have mentioned—namely, Physiology and Hygiene, and we need in connection with every college a regular, well furnished gymnasium, one in which the exercise shall be ample provisions for the practice of all innocent and healthful *exercises*.

Second. The College curriculum should embrace the means best adapted to secure thorough mental culture, and to impart a good mental education. His proposition expresses my meaning precisely. Mental culture and practical education ought always to go together—to college should dare put them asunder. I take it that one of the world's greatest wants to-day is practically educated women and men—men and women who can make their education available in any and every sphere of life—can turn it to practical account in any vocation or profession. We want men and women who can make their education pay—who can leave footprints on the sands of time, can bless and exalt humanity; can mould character and shape destiny. Now the men and these we must have. The College, with God's blessing, can furnish them. To do this, first must be eliminated from its curriculum all useless studies. By this I mean all studies that do not impart a practical education—an education which can be made directly available in the great purposes of life. Inasmuch as it is impossible for us to know everything, it is unquestionable the dictate of wisdom to confine ourselves to what is most worth knowing, that which will best qualify us for the grand mission on which God has sent us into this world.

First of all, I would strike out the dead languages, for like all dead things they are buried away out of sight. This, because they are unnecessary. There is not one thing that we need to know, either in reference to the world to come, written in Hebrew, Greek or Latin, which has not been translated into our own language—literally, and almost faultlessly translated. Why then should our students spend one-half or two-thirds of the time allotted to a college course in acquiring a knowledge of these languages? One answers because it is necessary to mental culture, mental drill." I reply, precisely the same kind of culture and drill can be derived from the study of the modern languages—languages that are living and useful. Another answers, "because it gives us a better knowledge of our own language—a language derived chiefly from the dead languages." I reply, that is a round about way to reach the *ayl*—that is going by way of Europe, Asia and Africa, to reach South America.

Also, because the knowledge of them obtained during an ordinary college course is imperfect and unsatisfactory. Here facts are proof. A large majority, an overwhelming majority, of all the graduates of the classical colleges of this country can read neither Greek nor Latin. Many of them can spell it out by the help of the grammar and lexicon, but in the very best they can do. Dr. LeMoyne, of Washington, Pa., says, of all the graduates of whom he have not been a few, who have read medicine with him, not one of them could read the plainest Latin medical work. Is there any reason to believe are specimens, average specimens, of the whole.

And, again, because these dead languages are like the carren fig tree—they are not only fruitless themselves, but they encumber the ground; they occupy the place and consume the time which ought to be given to other studies, to the modern languages, to the sciences and those studies which are of practical utility. This is indeed the gravest charge to be made against them. If students need the mental culture, the drill, the discipline, that come from the study of languages, let them study the modern languages—the grand old German and the elegant, the brain the philosophic French; and, above all, our own glorious language; that when they are to use as living as they live, a language rich in itself the grandeur of the Hebrew, the majesty and eloquence of the Greek, the force and completeness of the Latin; a language rapidly becoming ubiquitous—a language in which the most abstruse sciences and the profoundest philosophies express themselves with the utmost precision and elegance; a language in which the most refined and refining literature clothes itself in robes sufficiently royal to appear in kings' palaces; a language in which the sublimest as well as the most delicate poetical sentiments breathe themselves—with in measure as smooth and as musical that they would not produce discord on an angel's harp; a language, giving prophecy that is destined to be the one in which the songs of the millennium shall be sung, and its shoutings and alleluias shall be heard echoing through the new earth and the new heaven. Yes, this is the language which, above all others, I would have the students of our colleges study—study thoroughly, profoundly; study in its orthography; its syntax; its prosody; in its history and its philosophy; in its simplicity and its grandeur. Bury the dead languages; give to the living undivided attention; cease to squander precious time upon the useless; devote it to the useful.

Once in a while God may make a man for a linguist, an Adam Clark or an Elihu Burritt; for the education of such it would be well to have provision—a chair of dead languages in some of the colleges. But the mistake is the two on each continent would probably be enough.

I would also eliminate from the regular college curriculum the higher mathematics—the Calculus and Conic Sections. Instead of the higher mathemics give a much wider range to the natural sciences, and require a much more thorough knowledge of them. I would also, as rapidly as possible, introduce the study of the fine arts. Æsthetic culture is shamefully neglected. It ought not to be so. God's purpose is far otherwise. Bible history would also to have a prominent place in the curriculum of every college. It should be diligently taught and thoroughly mastered. It is history of all histories. Our graduates are expected to know all about heathen heroes and authors, though they are ignorant of the leading characters of the Bible; all about the Grecian and Roman mythologies while they may be in shameful ignorance of both the facts and doctrines of Christianity. This is a miserable overnight—a stupendous mistake. Its instant correction is imperiously demanded.

Another thing the college course needs—needs very badly too—adaptation to capacities and vocations. All capacities must be made to fit in. Identically the same course of studies for all students, no matter how their capacities or tastes may vary. To the fact that they vary, however, the college curriculum has been, until recently, studiously blind. The scales are beginning to fall from its eyes, and it now sees that to require of all students the same course of studies is as unphilosophical as it is inexpedient and cruel. In every college there should be several distinct courses of study, the completion of any one of which would entitle a diploma. This arrangement would accommodate all capacities and tastes; and it would do another thing, which is infinitely desirable—it would secure adaptation to profession and vocation.

In our colleges in which young men and young ladies are educated together—evidently the true system of education—a better adapted curriculum is also needed. The assertion is often said of the equality of the sexes, from God's decree there is no getting away, each has its appropriate sphere—one can never take the place of the other; each has it's heaven-assigned work. That there are many things the sexes can do in common, and do equally well, is readily conceded; and that there are many other things which one can and ought to do, but which the other cannot and ought not to do, is equally clear. Man's education should fit him for his sphere and woman's education for her sphere and her work. Is the same College curriculum ought not to be prescribed for both. It is true they may have and ought to have many studies in common; but it is true also that they ought to have many more separate and distinct from each other. Thus, and only thus, will both be properly, thoroughly and symmetrically educated.

Time is over more, and I am done. Frankly, plainly, honestly I have spoken; with how much of wisdom you must be the judges. And if any of these defects mentioned in me shall in any way, or to any extent, be promotive of that great and good cause on whose behalf we are assembled; if they shall be the means of removing a single hindrance, or imparting an additional impulse, or of giving to the cause be given a new and more resistless momentum, I shall not have spoken, neither will you have listened in vain.

In answer to the inquiry of a farmer at Fulton, Illinois, as to the history of a car load of wheat after it leaves Fulton, for example, until the same wheat leaves Chicago, the Chicago *Tribune* makes the following statement, which is borne on Chicago information and anything ever asserted by the St. Louis papers: "It is first confiscated by the railroad company. The real owner has no more control over it than he has over the Pacific Ocean in October. It is brought to Chicago and delivered to a warehouseman. An inspector, appointed by the Board of Trade, pronounces it No. 2 quality, and the owner gets a receipt calling for so many bushels or pounds of a similar grade or quality of wheat to be delivered after the payment of two cents per bushel, which is to compensate the associated robbers for taking the man's property away from him. Then, if the weather is warm or damp, the value of the wheat is depreciated by a process called "posting." If immaterial what becomes of the wheat, because the lawful owner has nothing to do with that. He has only to do with the receipt. We learn, however, by inquiry, that the most common history of a car load of wheat is not as here given, or, if it does, it passes through a mill for a hard car, and finds its destination at Rochester, New York, Albany or Boston, without disturbing the serenity of any Chicago warehouseman.

Mike Ferguson has been sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November, at Ithica, New York, for the murder of Jonathan Dunger, in March last.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Floyd.]

WARRANT ISSUED.

Barbara Stillwagon accused Pailip Koenig of *former etc.* Warrant issued.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Grenn charged Adolph Peterson with assault and battery with intent to kill. Warrant issued.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Henry G. Byers, charged with larceny by bailee, in having unlawful possession of a coat belonging to deponent.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. John Collins, was greeted with another crowded house last evening, when he appeared in the beautiful Irish drama of "Rory O'More." He will appear to-night in the comedy of the "Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," the entertainment concluding with the farce of "How to Pay the Rent." To-morrow evening Mr. Collins takes a benefit.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This popular place of amusement continues to do an immense business, and the great burlesque of "Bad Dick" is drawing immense audiences nightly. Mr. M. W. Fiske and Miss Marion Fiske are evidently destined hereafter to be great favorites, although favorite is a word inadequate and a rare entertainment is nightly afforded.

THE VARIETIES.—The usual attractive programme is presented at the well known Trimble's Varieties, and the rush during the Interstate Fair has been unprecedented. Go and see the Four Blonde Can-Cans, the three who neered Duel and the grand variety entertainment. Remember that the Four Blonde Can-Can will positively be presented this evening.

THE MENAGERIE.—Van Amburgh's Menagerie is of course attracting large crowds, and the immense zoological collection is well worth seeing. When you visit the Fair ground to-day do not fail to purchase a ticket for the Menagerie. This will be the last day of the Menagerie on the fair grounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers.....HENDERSON & CANNING.

Triumphant success of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,

Mr. JOHN COLLINS,

Who will appear on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 15, 1870, in the comedy of the

Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve.

McShane, with Songs.....Mr. John Collins.

To conclude with the farce of

HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

Morgan Rattler, with Songs.....Mr. John Collins.

Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF MR. COLLINS.

Collins Matinee on Saturday.

Monday Evening—Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 15, the grand Imperial Danseuse's Mlle. BRUNE (I) and Mlle. OBERTI, in the sensation that electrified the country, THE FOUR BLONDE CAN CAN. VIVIAN and Miss Lizzie Derrigan, Miss Annie O'Neill, Mlle. Ida De Vere, Foley and Lester, J. W. Mowbray and Triple Troupe to night.

Family Matinee Saturday, 2:30, at 25 cents.

FAIR,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

FOR ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
H. B. PHILLIPS.....Stage Manager.

THIS EVENING, the Great Burlesque of

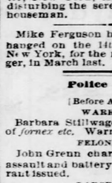
BAD DICKEY.

Mr. W. Fiske as the.....Duke of Gloster.
Miss Marion Fiske as the.....Earl of Richmond.
Supported by Miss Kate O'Neil, Miss Sherman, Kate Brevoort, Jennie Brunelle, Katy Brunelle, Aggie Robertson, Messrs. M. C. Daly, Wm. Carleton, J. Swinburne, &c. &c. The Burlesque will be preceded by a TOTAL OLIO AND SPECIALTY, by the following Artists, PRINCE SAID, D'JALMA, Mlle. Bonne et Mad. Dick Smith, Harry Tooley, Julian Breban, Charles Benedict, Wm. Carleton, Ella Brevoort and others.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 P. M.
Family Matinee Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

PROF. DE LONG'S Dancing Academy,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.



Masters and Misses' Class will commence SATURDAY, October 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. with a Grand Matinee Party. The Evening Class will commence MONDAY, October 3, at 8 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—There will be but TWO TERMS for the season, commencing as above. Gents during the season, therefore it is necessary that all Gents intending becoming All the Latest Dances have been procured and will be taught in the Academy. For particulars please call for Circulars at the Music Stores.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S Great Golden Menagerie

HENRY BARNUM.....Manager.

The Largest, Most Costly, Most Interesting and Most Instructive Exhibition on the Globe, will exhibit in conjunction with the ENTIRE STATE FAIR, on the

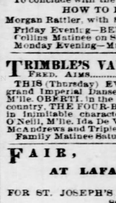
IRON CITY PARK,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

September 13th, 14th and 15th.

Doors open on Tuesday from 1 to 5, and from 7 to 9½, on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 5 and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

Admission to the Menagerie 50 cents; Children under 9 years, 25 cents. Visitors to the NIGHT EXHIBITION will be admitted to the Park without purchasing Fair tickets.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

It should be distinctly understood that this is NOT A CIRCUS, but a Colossal Exhibition of Living Wild Animals, forming the largest and most complete Zoological Collection ever brought together in this continent. There has been no such exhibition in this city for a long time, and the public may rely upon with exposition of animated nature surpassing anything and everything of the kind hitherto achieved by private enterprise, either in this country or Europe. The Van Amburgh Menagerie has been established for nearly half a century and has always been acknowledged as the most complete Zoological Collection extant; and this year it is larger and more full in every department than at any previous time. Entirely free from all features of a questionable tendency, and eminently instructive in its character, this new and enchanting exhibition offers to old and young an opportunity for viewing the rarest varieties of the animal kingdom such as is not likely to occur again for many years.

CITY MATTERS.

TORNADO churn at the fair.

THIRTY-SEVEN.—Mayor Brush had thirty-seven common cases before him on yesterday morning.

ABROAD AND AT HOME.—Shaffer's Carriage and Harness Bazaar is known as the best place in these cities for bargains. Call and see for yourselves.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Commercial Printing Company, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, the present Board of Directors and officers were continued till the next election.

RICHMOND TOBACCO.—We noticed in our round to-day at the Fair, that the enterprising firm of J. S. Dilworth & Co., wholesale grocers, Second avenue, Pittsburgh, have on exhibition a fine display of tobacco, manufactured in Richmond, Va., expressly for that house.

PRIZE PACKAGES SEIZED.—The United States Inspector, Robert McCready, yesterday seized a number of prize packages at the fair grounds, the dealers having neglected to pay the required United States tax. They paid up and had their packages turned over to them.

THE COUNTY FUNDS.—Major Denniston, County Treasurer, has chosen the Commercial Banking Company and the Central Bank as the depositories of the surplus funds of the county, under the act of last winter.

STRANGERS visiting the city should not fail to examine the new and large assortment of trimmings, edgings, ribbons, laces, notions, goods, skirts, gaiters and all the latest styles and patterns. Morgarstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

TORNADO churn gives entire satisfaction.

AT the Mercer County Fair, September 12, 13 and 14, the American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine took the first premium, and the Singer Manufacturing Sewing Machine took a first premium also.

A STREET CAR ROW.—Henry Phillips and T. Ray were fined ten dollars and cost by Mayor Brush yesterday for raising a disturbance on a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, on Tuesday evening.

CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The cars of this railway have been filled since Tuesday, and some, it is stated, carried as high as one hundred and fifty passengers on the trip out to the Park, where the Fair is being held. They will doubtless be thronged again to-day, so that persons desiring to attend the Fair had better go out early.

NEW GOODS, new laces, new collars, new ribbons at New York prices. Fall skirts, the leather traveling satchels, skeleton corsets at one dollar; zephyr shawls for fifty cents. Morgarstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Beggs, a glass blower, who resided on the corner of Trumbull and Congress streets, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. He was apparently in good health and spirits about half an hour before his death, and is supposed to have died from apoplexy. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest.

TAKEN BACK.—Officer Ruch yesterday arrested a boy named John Mulherron, at Lithridge's glass house, on Washington street, by instructions of the Superintendent of the House of Refuge. The lad had been placed by the Superintendent at work on the farm of Mr. M. M. Dick, near West Newton, but ran off on the 19th of August. He was taken back to his old quarters.

FORT MCKEEVER.—Those finely located lots situated at the above named place, in McClure township, will be sold to-day at noon by auction. As good an opportunity to purchase desirable suburban building sites will not soon again present itself. They are near the city and easy of access by the street cars. For further particulars inquire of J. Rogers, 70 Fifth avenue.

SIMPLE, durable, efficient. Tornado churn.

A GOOD HAUL.—Mr. J. S. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, yesterday visited the Fair, in company with officer Dressler. To be sure, no great importance attaches to that, for the Mayor visits at the Park, having utterly ignored the claims of the other two, and Dressler was away from his office on the business of the city. No one deals with them—never did, but will. The Mayor is back again. But the *Banner*—good authority—speaking of tobacco, says: "Tobacco does not thrive in Kansas, nor in any form. We believe the use of it to be unnecessary, and that it is a filthy and highly injurious practice. But there are intelligent professors, ministers of the gospel, elders, laymen, and even women who do use it, who do not agree with us; but who consider it one of the luxuries of life."

Now, gentlemen weed, and are glad to know that theological professors, etc., are with us, and can safely say that, if

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle weed to do,
Then surely Arbuckles' got
The best of the devil's plot.

We may add that the ground spices sold by this firm, are pure and unadulterated, and free from all deleterious substances, whether mineral or foreign substances, are perfectly pure, and may be used in any family with perfect safety.

The fair ground visitors who call at this stand and those who come after them, are invited to call at 255 and 261 Liberty street, where they can supply their wants at the lowest rates and most accommodating terms.

ARRESTED IN SCRANTON.

Officer Irwin Arrives Home With Nicholas Roebling.

Some four months ago Nicholas Roebling, a runner for the St. James Hotel, stabbed a man during a fight near the Union Depot, and was arrested and required to give bail in the sum of $300—Mr. Lanahan, proprietor of the St. James, becoming his bail. Roebling immediately took a train for the East, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective John Irwin, who visited New York and found that Roebling had been there. He then traced him to Scranton, Luzerne county, and returned with his prisoner yesterday morning. Roebling was committed to jail for trial.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS.

Annual Reunion.

The Society of the One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Roebling, held their annual supper at the Merchant's Hotel last evening and the affair was a most enjoyable one.

After the sumptuous repast had been finished Major J. W. Bard, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and read a dispatch from Colonel Thomas E. Rose, expressing the hope that a good time would be had and the next meeting held in Philadelphia.

The members then responded to roll call, after which, on motion of Messrs. Bard, Rose, Lawson, Robinson and Buseman, sang "Oft in the stilly night." The cabinet organ used on the occasion was kindly furnished by Messrs. Barr & Knake.

The following toasts were then responded to:

1—"The old Ninth army corps." Response by General Daniel Leasure.

2—"The Army and Navy." Response by John H. Kerr, Esq.

3—"Our Fallen Comrades." Response by Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer.

4—"Our Invited Guests." Response by Captain Wm. McClelland of Battery "B," Pennsylvania Artillery.

5—"The Officers of the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers." Response by Captain Tyne.

6—"The Press." Response by Mr. T. P. Houston, of the *Gazette*.

7—"The Flag of Our Union." Response by W. G. Sherlock.

8—"Governor Geary." Response by Captain D. Crichlow.

9—"The President of the United States." Response by Captain Gill and

10—"The Royal Ladies of Allegheny." Response by Captain Charles Miller.

The speeches were all excellent, and the evening passed off most agreeably to all present. The proceedings were interspersed with music by the Quartette Club.

General J. Bowman Sweitzer was appointed orator for the next meeting, which will be held at Elizabeth, after which Captain Crichlow sang "The Flag of Our Union," and the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE REGATTA.

What the New York Clipper Thinks of the Contest.

The New York *Clipper*, in its account of the late Regatta, publishes a communication from Allegheny city, written by a person who resides in the same ward with Coulter. The communication gives a fair statement of the case, and is in accordance with the report published in the COMMERCIAL. In commenting upon the matter the *Clipper* says:

For the honor of the boating men of Pittsburgh we hope the facts are not as therein stated, but we are constrained to believe that they are. The crew, or any member thereof, who were guilty of this outrage should be prevented from competing in any race in future, and under the circumstances the proper course for the referee to have pursued in the matter, been to award the prize to the McKee crew, as they evidently had the race in hand when the foul was committed. The Coulter four would have acted the part of honorable oarsmen by waiving all claim to the prize in favor of their outraged opponents, and their failure to do so only tends to strengthen the general belief that they were by prior understanding with the Xanthe craw regarding a part of the latter were to perform should certain contingencies arise. It is the duty of all who desire to promote the interests of boating to frown down all attempts at dishonorable practices, and should it be established that the Coulter four had such an understanding with the Xantie four, then they should be made to suffer, each and all, the same punishment anticipated by the latter, though he had already given very large orders for the other movements, he immediately gave a large additional order for the ice movement, expressly for his own trade. Thus, Thomas, the enterprising Mr. Dilworth, Pittsburgh will be one of the first cities to have this excellent movement introduced among its citizens.

The stock of fine jewelry, watches, clocks, &c., at W. G. Dunseath's purchased is the largest and finest he has yet brought to this market. They are arriving daily and will be marked for inspection to-morrow (Friday) distinctly. We would advise all to call and examine these goods, which will be a treat in movement watch, spoken of above. They will be fully repaid for a visit to their pleasant store, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

Court met at half past nine o'clock A. M., and the following business was transacted.

JOHN J. DUNN was convicted of assault and battery. Martin Weber prosecutor.

James Kirby was committed for assault and battery. Joseph Howard prosecutor.

THE case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Wilson, charged with adultery, on oath of P. Irish Elsbery. The parties, both officers in the United States service, in May last, came home and found his wife living with defendant. The jury found the defendant guilty, and defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and undergo an imprisonment of six days in the work house.

The cases of Henry Burk against Michael Shay and Michael Shay with cross bills of assault and battery, were allowed by the Court to be settled on payment of costs by defendants.

Benjamin Buzzard and James McGurk, who had an altercation some time ago, and who are charged with the larceny of a horse, were called and severally pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by J. M. Hemphill and Benjamin Sadler. The Court, in view of the value of the animal, which was only some pencils and dry goods, sentence deferred.

Torence Fannon and Ellen Fannon, husband and wife, had been arrested on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Catherine Kane. The jury found Torrence not guilty but convicted his wife. Sentance deferred. Adjourned.

The constables of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first wards, Pittsburgh, are notified to appear before Judge Stowe, this morning, at ten o'clock, and being adjourned to the consumption of soft coal. It received the "finishing touches" from Mr. A. Benn, of the firm of John B. Herron, & Co., a gentleman who has spent the best years of his life in the manufacture of stoves, and who has been for eleven years occupied the position of foreman in the celebrated works of Sheldon & Green, of Troy, New York, which gave to the world the famous "Olive Branch" cook stove. Mr. Benson has applied the continuous belt of mica lights, and also the taking in of the air from the outside, as seen in the "Argand," and has produced a heater which will be found difficult of further improvement. The "Argand" can be found in the collection of Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., at the upper end of the Hall of Machinery.

THE MODEL COOK STOVE.

In these days, when the cooking stove has become a necessity in every house, and when there are ten indifferent ones for every one of merit in the market, no one who is about to need, and virtually "throw their money away." Those who have not yet got a cooking stove to their liking, should examine the "model cook," manufactured by Messrs Mitchell, Vance & Co., and on which they offer a fair trial. There are many other good—nay, excellent—stoves, but if a practical test does not prove the "Model" to be a *first rate* stove for all the purposes for which it is designed, the judgment of all who have used it's greatly at fault. There is not a stove of the kind in the country which has given such uniform satisfaction, and which has taken such a firm hold upon the affections of housewives. When we say *affections*, because with a good housewife, a satisfactory stove is a thing to love, as well as admire—and no one who uses it fails to fall in love with the "Model."

F. SELLERS & CO.

This extensive pork packing firm exhibit, in Domestic Hall, some samples of their celebrated lard, which is pronounced by housekeepers the purest and best in the market. In the rendering of their lard all impurities are removed, and the article can be kept fresh and sweet a much greater length of time than any other brand. It is put up in threes and five pound packages, and in kegs and tierces, and is sold at the lowest market rates. The firm also exhibit some specimens of lard oil, which is a very pure article, and can be produced. The Eagle brand of extra sugar cured hams and beef, which comes from this establishment, holds the highest position in the estimation of dealers and consumers, and takes premiums wherever exhibited. The meats of this firm are cured with the greatest care, and all the modern appliances in killing, packing, curing and putting up are in operation. Their packing house is one of the largest in Pittsburgh, and the whole of the details of the business are managed with consummate skill and rare judgment. Those who wish to purchase anything in their line, at Nos. 327, 329 and 331 Penn avenue, corner of Tenth street.

ALBERT BENNETT'S DISPLAY.

Mr. Albert Bennett, proprietor of the Wilkinsburg Nurseries, makes an exceedingly handsome and attractive display of green house plants, cut flowers, etc. The rarest plants and flowers are represented in this collection, which are arranged in the most artistic manner, and all exhibit that health and vigor which can only be attained through proper care and cultivation. The specimens of cut flowers are particularly fine, and attract universal admiration. Visitors should not fail to examine these specimens of grapes, including the Concord, Catawba, Black Hamburg and White Sweetwater. The bunches are quite large, and the Catawbas are as good as can usually be procured from the South. Twenty varieties were grown under glass, and are really magnificent. Mr. Bennett is one of our most progressive and successful nurserymen, and this display does him great credit.

SPLENDID GRAPES.

Moses Chess, Esq., one of the most successful amateur grape growers in the county, has a vineyard, in Temperanceville, some twenty or more varieties of our choicest grapes. His Crevelings, Concords, Catawbas, and other common grapes are of the best that can be grown, and he has many other choice varieties, not so well known but all worthy of attention. He gathered the Crevelings at the head of the list of table grapes, and (as grown by him) it is certainly delicious. Mr. Chess, as an amateur grape grower, has succeeded admirably, and he has a fund of information in regard to grape culture, which he takes a pride in imparting to others. His display is highly creditable, indeed.

L. D. DUMMETT & CO.

This firm, which is extensively engaged in the manufacture of candies, occupies a prominent position on the grounds, and their goods are much admired by visitors. The firm does a heavy business in the prize package line, and it is acknowledged by all dealers in the article that the class of prizes put in the packages by Messrs. Dummett & Co. are superior to any others. These prize packages, which are put up in various styles, contain $10, $5, $3 or less value, all of which are of an excellent quality. The firm does a large business in the confectionery line, and as they sell at reasonable prices, it is no wonder that they are taxed to the strength of their resources to fill their many orders.

PENMANSHIP.

Mr. Wm. H. Duff, the accomplished principal of Duff's Commercial College, exhibits some rare specimens of pen drawing and plain and ornamental penmanship, which indicate a master hand. Those which he exhibited have been brought in this institution, The college is one of the oldest and most reliable in the United States and has been fully qualified for business, under the direction of most experienced and able teachers. To those who wish to take lessons in penmanship and pen drawing, we have no hesitation in recommending Duff's College as the most suitable.

BRILL'S PAIN ERADICATOR.

Mr. W. H. Brill, the well known druggist of No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny, exhibits his Pain Eradicator, Worm Confections and Flavoring Extracts. These have already become standard articles, and have found their way into almost every household. The medical fraternity prescribe the Pain Eradicator and Worm Confections to their patients, and the readiness with which they relieve patients has caused them to come into general use. Every family should keep a supply of these remedies on hand.

VEGETABLE HAIR OILS.

Visitors at the fair, and especially those who have given Domestic Hall their close attention, will not fail to see the display of hair oils by Messrs. Charles Abel & Co., druggists, No. 172 Wylie avenue, at their stand near the center of the hall mentioned. The oils on exhibition are manufactured expressly for the Messrs. Abel, and are the best preparations now in the market, being sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere. The list comprises Floral, India, Verbena, Grapevine, Shoo Fly, Bay Rum and Golden Hair Dressing. They are all are highly perfumed and unexcelled. Samples of the oils can be seen at the stand in Domestic Hall, and also at the manufactory, No. 172 Wylie avenue.

MR. J. F. BECKHAM.

The well known dealer in agricultural implements, at No. 155 Liberty street, has placed on exhibition the following first-class articles: The "Buckeye Jr.," self rake mower, reaper and dropper; the "Sweepstakes" thresher, manufactured by Altman & Co., of Canton, Ohio; the "Union" wheat and fodder cutter, and many other useful implements. The highest recommendation that can be given a thresher is the assurance that it neither wastes nor cracks the grain. This can be said truthfully of the "Sweepstakes" thresher. The machine has long been favorably known to the public, and has always taken the first premium wherever exhibited. Mr. Beckham may justly claim the title of the pioneer agricultural dealer in Western Pennsylvania, having been identified with the business for a period of over twenty years. He is therefore thoroughly posted in the business. Mr. Beckham is agent for the Buckeye mowers and reapers, and agricultural implements generally, and also sells Lansford's garden and field seeds. A large supply of which he keeps constantly on hand.

S. C. WILSON & CO.,

Proprietors of the Iron City Agricultural Works, exhibit a very fine display of their machines, in the Agricultural Department. This firm exhibits the "Lightning" straw and fodder cutter, an excellent machine; the "Hoosier" grain drill (a machine which is sold all over the country,) a one-horse power, viewing machine for all purposes, such as cider mill, straw cutter, and barrel churning purposes generally. The Iron City Agricultural Works are the most extensive in the country, and are the only works of the kind in the city. The proprietors of the works enjoy peculiar advantages in turning out implements for the farmer, and are deserving the consideration of the public.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

The set of elegant bed-room furniture which graces Donnelson Hall, was placed there by Messrs. C. G. Hausman & Sons, the enterprising and accomplished practical furniture dealers, whose extensive rooms are located at No. 48 Seventh avenue. Their display consists of a beautiful bedstead, marble top dressing bureau, washstand, and towel rack, "commode," table and chairs, the lot combined making up one of the finest sets of bedroom furniture ever manufactured in this city, and greatly surpassing most of the fur